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Lewis Links A. F. of L. To Anti-Labor Concerns; Pacific Route Approved

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 7, 1940

Lewis Links A. F. of L. to Antilabor Firms

WASHINGTON (AP)—John L. Lewis offered "documentary proof" to the Senate Labor Committee today that American Federation of Labor proposals to amend the Wagner Act were prepared with the aid of attorneys for "reactionary and antilabor" corporations. The Congress of Industrial Organizations leader's exhibit appeared in a long statement presented by Philip Murray, C. I. O. Vice-President.

CAA Approves Air Route to New Zealand

WASHINGTON (AP)—Civil Aeronautics Authority examiners have recommended that Pan American Airways be granted a certificate for a new route from Honolulu to Auckland, New Zealand. Pan American already operates a route from San Francisco to the Orient, via Honolulu.

British Move to Bar Spanish Copper From Nazis

LONDON (AP)—British-Spanish talks are under way concerning the sale of copper from British-owned mines in Spain, the Ministry of Economic Warfare said today. These mines are the source of one leak of vital war material which Britain is anxious to halt in its campaign to keep vital raw materials from reaching Germany.

Soviet secures copper for arms from U. S. sources: Page 2.

Japanese Transport Reported Sunk in Yangtze

HONG KONG (AP)—The Central News Agency reported today that Chinese artillery sank a Japanese transport in the Yangtze River 30 miles above Kiukiang. The agency said several direct hits were scored on the vessel and that 300 men were killed.

'H. T. Smith' Hears Dies Committee Testimony

WASHINGTON—"Henry Tecumseh Smith," from "Chicopee Falls, Mass.," wandered into the Dies Committee hearing yesterday just in time to listen in concerning the authenticity of certain letters allegedly written by William Dudley Pelley, connecting the leader of the Silver Shirts with the Committee Chairman. The confusion was "worst confounded" when out of a clear sky dropped the missing leader of the Silver Shirts himself to testify that "none of these letters were written by me, composed by me, or signed by me." [Details: Page 4.]

Reich Includes Czechs in Foreign Radio Ban

PRAGUE (AP)—A German court has ruled that Czech residents of the Nazi protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia were subject to the ban which forbids Germans to listen to foreign radiocasts. The court sentenced a Czech woman to 10 months' imprisonment for listening to London and Paris stations.

Greece Signs Trade Compact With France

ATHENS (AP)—Greece announced today a new trade agreement under which France will take about $7,000,000 worth of Greek goods and Greece will import large quantities of commodities from France and its colonies. The agreement follows one between Greece and Great Britain.

LONDON (AP)—The House of Commons today approved an order granting Turkey a £2,000,000 ($8,000,000) loan to pay off foreign credits.

Soviet Vessel Guarded at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Armed guards were posted at the pier upon arrival of the Russian freighter Kim, first Soviet ship to enter the Golden Gate since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. George Marshall, Assistant Collector of Customs, issued orders that only persons with official business would be permitted aboard. The vessel put in here to refuel after a voyage from Vladivostok. Her cargo and destination were kept secret.

Jury Indicts 17 Christian Front Members

NEW YORK (AP)—Seventeen members of the Christian Front, arrested by Federal agents recently, were indicted by a Federal grand jury today for seditious conspiracy and conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States Government. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said they had plotted to commit acts of terrorism in the hope of establishing a dictatorship in the United States.

Student Union Officer Assails Ouster Move

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Maia Turchin, Secretary of the American Student Union, today assailed as "a violation of academic freedom" a resolution introduced in the State Senate by Senator William C. Martin proposing a ban on the Union in all tax-supported universities.

Export-Import Bank Capital Increase Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved today an increase of $100,000,000 in the capital of the Export-Import bank in order to provide additional loans of $20,000,000 each for Finland and China. The vote was 12 to 6. Finland already has obtained a $10,000,000 advance and China has received $25,000,000, of which more than $2,000,000 has been repaid.

National poll approves civil loan to Finns: Page 6.

Streamlined Textile Industry In Step With Today's Progress

This is the fifth in a series of personal interviews with leading American businessmen being presented biweekly in The Christian Science Monitor, bringing into focus the contributions that oft-criticized business has made and is making to the national welfare.

By Harold Fleming
Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The textile industry is probably rated by most people as a "senile" industry—overburdened with obsolete equipment, and unable to show the spectacular progress reported in other industrial lines. Making shirts and sheets seems, to the layman, less dramatic than making steel or even than distributing milk every morning or high-pressuring reluctant bread-winners into providing insurance for the future of their dependents.

With this rather dull picture of the cotton textile industry in my thoughts, I made arrangements to see Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

"Dr. Murchison," I said, "this Monitor series is intended primarily to let American business display its wares, so to speak. American industry doesn't seem very good at it, but we are offering the opportunity. What has the cotton textile industry to boast of?"

Industry Past Its Prime?

"What have we to boast of?" he replied, "I don't quite understand."

"My impression," I answered, "is that the cotton textile industry is on the skids. Everybody knows—or thinks—that it is an obsolescent, or shall be say senile industry. I mean that it has 'passed its prime': that it is only occupied with turning out the same old products in

(Continued on Page 19, Column 2)

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Bay State Cost Of Relief Hits Highest Mark

Total expended in 1939 exclusive of Federal work relief reported by Rotch as $56,858,280.

The total cost of all relief in Massachusetts, exclusive of Federal work relief, climbed to $56,858,280, a record figure, during 1939, Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare disclosed today.

In 1939 the cost was $2,771,154. higher than in 1938.

Despite this increase in the total cost Mr. Rotch was encouraged by the fact that general relief figures, for those regarding public welfare cases, showed a decrease of $1,938,538 and a drop in the number of persons aided from 248,586 to 225,393 throughout the State. Mr. Rotch declared, "Undoubtedly this is due to the fact that business and industry have shown some improvement and have employed more people."

Other Categories

Increases were shown, however, in the other categories making up the total relief picture, namely old-age assistance and aid to dependent children.

Old-age assistance continued the decline on which it started in 1935 when the legislature reduced from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age for old-age assistance. The 1939 cost was $26,994,427 compared with the 1938 cost of $23,631,904. The case load under old-age assistance increased from 74,968 to 82,119.

"Old-age assistance, although the curve has flattened out," Mr. Rotch explained, "has continued to increase and probably will increase until the effect of old age and survivors insurance, which began this year, is more generally felt by a considerable number of people. It is expected that in a few years this will so affect old-age assistance cases, the total number of cases in the Commonwealth will begin to drop."

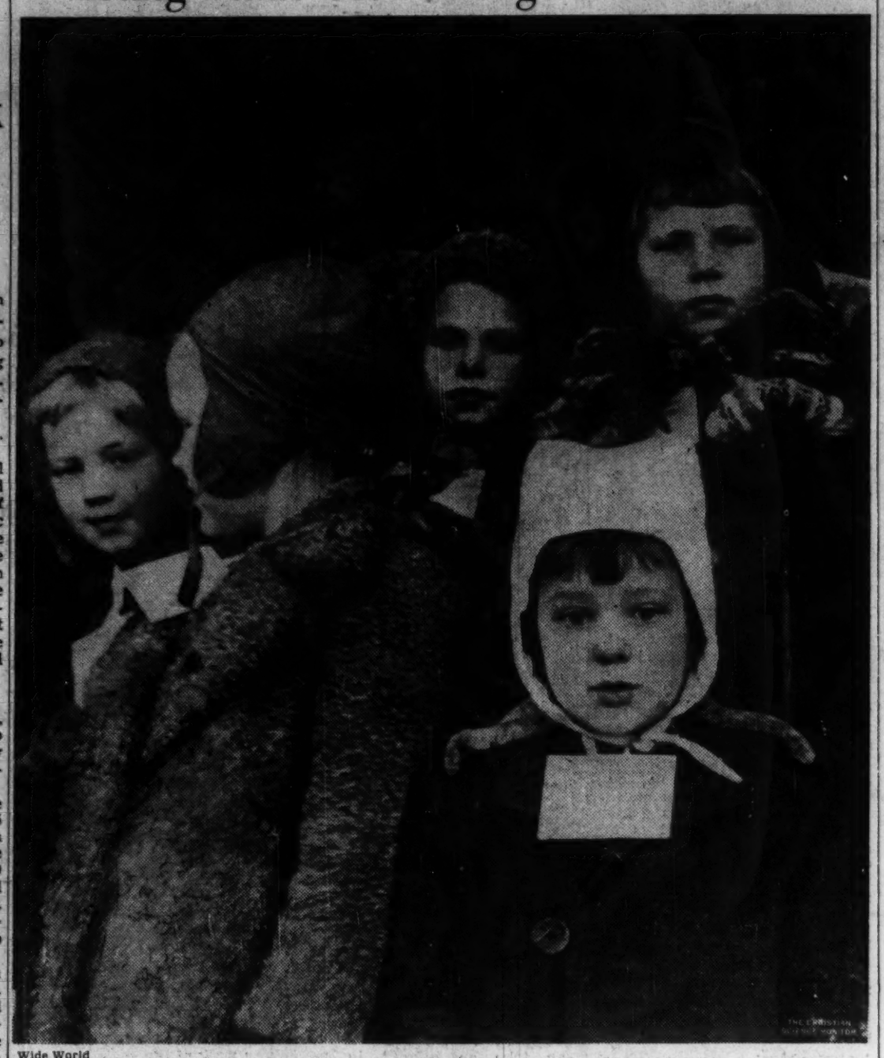
Payments Increase

The average payment per case under old-age assistance also increased in 1939 from $28.01 per month in 1938 to $28.43 in 1939 so that Massachusetts continues as the third most liberal state in old-age benefits. Only California and Colorado exceed the Massachusetts monthly grant.

Aid to dependent children in Massachusetts during 1939 cost $7,465,456, an increase of $1,207,078 over the 1938 level. While in 1938 only 9,407 cases received this aid 11,198 cases were aided in 1939.

Mr. Rotch pointed out that old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, the latter being included in the total cost although this category is administered by the State Department of Education, cost a total of $34,765,167 in Massachusetts during 1939 compared with $30,159,499 in 1938.

Young Finns Seek Refuge From Bombs



Wide World

War Youngsters Evacuating Helsingfors for Refuge Further North

Their home is no longer considered safe by authorities in Finland, so these children are being packed off to villages where it is hoped Soviet planes will not range. They are wearing name tags.

France Figures Aid It Can Give Finns; Finnish People United Despite Terror

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMMERFORS, Finland, Feb. 7—A convincing reply to reports recently circulated that the Finns were not at one in their resistance to Russia is furnished by a visit to this large industrial center.

Workers in textile mills, iron foundries, and locomotive works of this "Birmingham of the Finns" are Socialists. Tammerfors is almost exclusively a working class town and the municipal council here has had a Socialist majority continuously for 35 years. During the civil war between the Whites and the Reds, it was a Red stronghold.

The workers were greatly surprised when the Soviet Union attacked their country, for some of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Britain Dispatches Planes to Finland

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 7

R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, when asked in the House of Commons today if the Government would consider sending bombers and crews to Finland, replied that Britain already was sending planes and that he understood fliers were available in Finland.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 7—France is facing the tremendously important decision of how far it is to go in aiding Finland.

If a popular movement which would commit France to "complete" aid for the Finns is any criterion, the already substantial aid to the northern country in its battle against Russia will be increased.

There is no difference of opinion in France or in Britain regarding the necessity of helping Finland. There is a strong sentimental sympathy in this country for the gallant stand which the Finns are making in the overwhelming Soviet odds.

But the French are faced with the problem of determining how far it is possible to give military assistance to the Finns without weakening the vitally important Western Front.

Paper Asks Quick Aid

Today the authoritative newspaper Le Temps devoted both its editorials to aid for Finland, asserting this must be "effective, complete, and total."

The newspaper said flatly it was no longer possible to separate the "Russian-Finnish war from the European war properly speaking."

The newspaper's demand for quick aid to the Finns came on the heels of yesterday's insistence by Premier Edouard Daladier's own Radical-Socialist Party that France go to the aid of the little Baltic State.

At the moment the French believe that Russia will make every effort to win a decisive victory before Feb. 23, which is the anniversary of the beginning of the Red Army in 1918. But if Soviet efforts prove no more successful than hitherto, the spring thaws will make the Finnish terrain even more impassable than at present.

Bombs In the Orient

Meanwhile, France is unpleasantly reminded of the existence of another war by the recent Japanese bombing of a railway train of a French-owned line leading to Kunming, resulting in five French fatalities among over a hundred.

While the French Ambassador to Tokyo follows up this formal protests with efforts to obtain some assurance against a repetition of such incidents, it is pretty clear from talks in official circles and from the tone of the French Press, where comment on the incident is definitely toned down, that France hasn't the slightest desire or intention of becoming involved in serious complications in the Far East.

The belief in only "one war at a time," which thus far has restricted aid to Finland to arms material, would operate still more strongly as regards the Orient where it seems evident that only the United States can exert a restraining influence on Japan during the French-British preoccupation in Europe.

Reich denies pledge to Reds: Page 6.

This Changing World

Manhattan Again Held Up at Gibraltar—Neutral Passengers Made to Endure Inconveniences, Many of Which Could Be Avoided

By H. B. Elliston

The Hague

The British blockaders have just held up the Manhattan at Gibraltar for the second time. Certainly the way of the trans-Atlantic traveler these days is not an easy one. There must be hundreds of trans-Atlantic passengers held up at various British control ports. And although the blockaders make things as easy as possible for the passengers on neutral ships, my own experience showed that they don't make them easy enough.

I have already written a bit about experiences at Kirkwall where, en route to Scandinavia, we were halted for contraband examination. We were in no doubt about the war being on. But at the same time we were neutrals, pursuing our normal occupation as neutrals.

We were all blacked out at night save in the reception rooms. (Incidentally it is a miracle of deception to stumble out on deck at night and see a harbor which in daytime is alive with craft of all kinds wrapped in total darkness.) Exercise was limited. We had to economize on our linen and we were devoid of our daily baths because of the unsavoriness of the harbor water.

The British must know all this. They must know that the experience is bound to make the passengers fretful to subject them to inconvenience as to their businesses at home and to cause anxiety to their friends and relatives. And yet a lack of imagination prevents the blackade authorities from supplementing the personal consideration of the examiners with something more schematic.

As to the examiners themselves they are the essence of courtesy. At Kirkwall they first look at every passport, question the passengers, and try to be thorough without being impolite.

They asked me whether I had any letters to Germans. I happened to have such letters and in producing them said I had letters to Swedes, Danes, Netherlanders, Belgians, French, and British as well. These they glanced over curiously. I wanted really to detain the examiners so that I could have a long conversation with them. But after satisfying themselves that I was a harmless (I hope) newspaperman they went to the next cabin.

It was only when there was anything odd that the officials dallied over their examinations. Women traveling alone seemed to make them particularly curious. Probably the current spy stories are responsible for that. For there was nothing odd about our women fellow passengers.

There was a woman going to join a husband who happened to be an American Consul General in Europe.

A Swedish woman also was without her husband. "Why do you travel alone?" she was asked. "Isn't it curious that you should have visited all these countries by yourself?" was another query. It so happened that this woman's husband was a natural scientist engaged in attending some international congresses or other and that she was joining him.

A Swedish officer remarked to me: "The British don't seem to realize that many of our womenfolk are used to traveling alone and even get a lot of fun out of it!"

The shore authorities showed an anxiety not to be too burdensome to the neutrals incarcerated on board. For they asked the officers of our Swedish boat whether they made a practice of talking to the press when they got home. In these circumstances they might well be advised to make some effort to render such enforced stays a little less irksome.

At Kirkwall I could think of several services that would not have caused much trouble and yet would have brightened our incarceration. I make the recommendations in a constructive mood. The commander might have called the passengers together and explained the delay. The authorities could arrange for a regular supply of newspapers to be delivered on board the detained passenger boats. They could offer to facilitate communications—subject to censorship of course—with friends and relatives instead of accepting wires and then throwing them away and keeping the telegraph fees. They could, I suggest, facilitate small purchases in the town.

These services would make the passengers a little less bothered by detention.

As it was, there is an overworked consul who could not think of the passengers' troubles in his preoccupation with those of the shipping line. I managed to persuade the captain to take wires (undelivered) to the local telegraph offices. I am afraid I encouraged other passengers to avail themselves, equally successfully, of the captain as the telegraph messenger.

For other services such as getting me a newspaper to read I had to trench upon the kindness of one of the British sailors on board. He brought me the venerable "Scotsman." What is more he would not accept any payment. "You will embarrass me," I said.

"That is nothing," he said, "we are only too anxious to help you here."

If the authorities had the same imagination as this lad they would keep their neutral detainers happier, though I must say there was little grumbling. As one of the Scandinavians said, "Inconvenience is better than sinking any day."

U. S. Explores Postwar Policy At Peace Table

Action at The Hague gives aid to League in trade and cultural collaboration.

Advisory board confers with the President on impact of issues of peace on Americas.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—State Department officials are collaborating with President Roosevelt in preparing the role which they believe the United States must play at the peace conference which must follow the war.

The President and his foreign policy advisers are frankly proceeding on the assumption that even though America does not, and they hope will not, become involved in the military conflict, it must participate in any peace conference which will eventually grow out of it.

To prepare for this objective the Advisory Committee on Foreign Problems, set up recently at the instance of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, is now meeting once, sometimes twice, a week to examine not only the present problems of the impact of the war on the United States, but the future problems of the impact of the peace on the United States and how America can contribute constructively to that peace.

The nature of these departmental discussions was described today as attempting economic mobilization for peace in much the same way the military and naval officials have planned a national economic mobilization in the event of war.

Headed by Sumner Welles

This "peace committee" meets under the chairmanship of Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, with Hugh R. Wilson, former Ambassador to Germany, serving as Vice-Chairman. From time to time most of the Department's top-ranking officials and specialists sit in on these meetings as problems in their respective fields are canvassed.

While these constant exchanges have not yet approached the stage of drafting anything as definite as a concrete peace program which the State Department officials believe the United States would be prepared to support, they are proceeding on the basis that the kind of political and economic peace which follows the present war concerns not only the security and prosperity of Europe but also the security and prosperity of the Americas.

Although there is no present thought being given to any political collaboration by the United States in a federation of Europe, which Allied spokesmen frequently cite as essential to European peace, it is recognized that the United States may well be in a position to give leadership to the development of a similar federation of the Americas which will rest on the inviolability of the Western Hemisphere and be ready to give cooperation and strength to its counterpart in Europe in matters affecting common peace and trade.

Long-Range Activities

It is significant that this peace advisory committee is made up almost exclusively of the Department's career diplomats, with the result that its work is more easily directed at long-view objectives and personnel as well as its research and recommendations will be available to serve an American peace commission at any time in the future.

In connection with the progress of the war itself diplomatic information reaching Washington today suggests that through continued shortages of both oil and coal Germany may find itself unprepared to carry out the large offensive which has been constantly threatened. The Germans, it is said, had hoped that the reopening of the rail line from the Rumanian town of Cernauti to Germany via Lemberg in Russian Poland would relieve the congestion on the other German-Rumanian line through Hungary.

The Reich calculated that shipments of 200 tank cars daily would enable it to obtain a million tons of oil per year by this route, but reports here are that actually only about half that number of cars have been moved.

Heavy Demand for Coal

The shortage of coal within Germany is likewise described as acute. Notwithstanding the fact that Germany's absorption of the Polish coal fields has made it the largest coal producer in Europe, the demands on its available supplies are great. Much coal is used for the manufacture of synthetic gasoline which the Reich is increasing as rapidly as possible, but even more is required to pay for indispensable imports of raw materials and foodstuffs because of Germany's shortage of foreign exchange.

These difficulties are not seen as causing anything approaching an immediate crisis, or as likely to precipitate a crisis as long as the war offensives are continued on a modest scale.

League Move

THE HAGUE, Feb. 7 (AP)—Meeting in the International Peace Palace, an organizing committee of the League of Nations took steps today for wider co-operation among nations on economic and humanitarian problems.

The committee was expected to set up a semi-independent central committee to unite all nonpolitical League activities and invite nonmembers to participate.

It was indicated that the United States would be among powers outside the League invited to name representatives to the 24-nation body.

League circles cited a letter written by the United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, Feb. 22, 1939, in which he said the United States would work with the League to "meet more adequately the problems relating to health, humanitarian and economic phases of human activities." League members said this communication encouraged hope that the United States might accept a place on the committee.

The new body was expected to convene in the spring, probably in Geneva. Its work would be coordinated with the International Labor Office, although the latter retains its present autonomy under a resolution adopted by the League Assembly in December.

About 60 per cent of the League's budget of $5,000,000 has been set aside for economic, health, and refugee work and other nonpolitical activities, such as work on financial, communication, and transit problems.

The organizing committee's proposals will be submitted to Carl Joachim Hambro of Norway, League President, for formal action.

The organizing committee is composed of representatives from Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, Australia, Belgium, Switzerland, and Argentina.

Reynders' Leaving Due to Army Policy

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7 (AP)—Resignation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Army and Navy, Lieut. Gen. I. H. Reynders, was caused by differences with the Government over "problems of military policy," Parliament was told today by Prime Minister Derek Jan DeGeer.

In response to a question the Prime Minister said that "without damaging the interests of the Nation" nothing further could be disclosed.

General Reynders resigned Feb. 5 after serving five months as Commander-in-Chief.

'Edison' of Television Is Self-Taught

Young inventor holds 100 patents in new field—Huge figures show interest in radio.

News in Radio

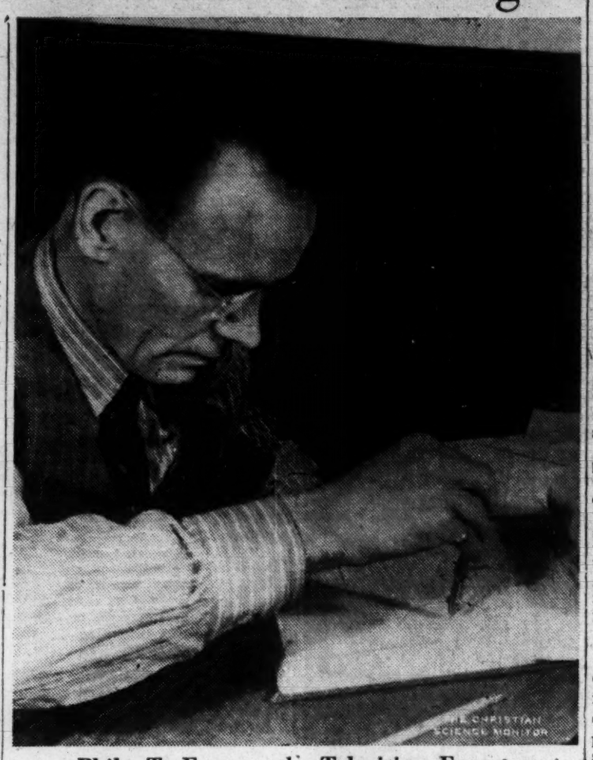
By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With attention focused on television developments by Federal Communications Commisson hearings on proposed "freezing' of standards in the new art as a step toward commercial transmission, the part played by Philco T. Farnsworth in establishing television is being noted with increasing interest.

Largely self-taught and with no special scholarships or contacts with famous research workers, Mr. Farnsworth had filed a patent application on a complete television system before he attained his majority.

As early as 1921, when ordinary sound broadcasting was just beginning to attract general attention, he demonstrated his mastery of the theory of electronic television which he had worked out unaided while he was still only a high school freshman in Idaho. He had hit upon the idea while spending his spare time at his ranch home in building scale model railroad equipment and exploring chemistry, electricity, and mechanics.

The electronic television system was so novel at that time that it was difficult to find anyone willing to put money into its development. But step by step this problem was overcome, until finally, after Mr. Farnsworth and a research staff had been established in a laboratory in Philadelphia by agreement with a large radio set manufacturer, the first public demonstration in the world of electronic television was given during a 10-day showing at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia in the summer of 1934.



Philo T. Farnsworth, Television Expert

He worked out a system of electronic television while in high school, and had filed a patent application for it before he attained his majority. Now he heads a big research staff.

At present the young inventor has obtained more than 100 patents dealing with television, and application has been made for 80 more.

* * *

Billion Dollar Industry

Surveys and statistics compiled for 1939 by various agencies indicate that American broadcasting and related industries represent an annual turnover of nearly $1,000,000,000.

Another rather surprising fact is that the American public has spent over $4,500,000,000 for radio sets and tubes—a thought which may be encouraging to those who fear that modern inventions tend to reduce employment.

According to the trade paper Radio & Television, the American public last year paid $814,000,000 for radio. This total was reached by counting $289,000,000 spent for some 9,000,000 radios sold in 1939; $170,000,000 for sale of broadcasting time; $165,000,000 for electricity, batteries, etc., to operate something like 38,400,000 receivers; $60,000,000 for servicing sets; $50,000,000 for radio parts and supplies; $45,000,000 for replacement of tubes, and the rest—about $35,000,000—for talent used by networks and individual stations.

The 1940 Yearbook of the trade journal "Broadcasting" lists 814 American broadcasting stations in operation on the first of the year —compared with a total of 764 on the same date a year ago.

Newspaper and publishing interests were shown to be involved in the ownership or control of 269 of the 814 stations in the United States and 26 of the 90 in Canada.

All but 36 of the American stations were reported to derive financial support from sale of advertising time.

New Music Forms

Morton Gould, Mutual Broadcasting System composer-conductor, with Phil Long, his assistant arranger, is experimenting with conscious development of background effects heard in radio. One composition already finished is entitled "Four Flutes and Filter Mike," while another is "Bassoon, Viola and Echo Mike Study."

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Copper Supply For Red Arms In U. S. Sales

By Tully Netileton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — Will the United States become Russia's chief source of outside supply for copper, an important war material, in the campaign of destruction it is waging on Finland?

This question arose in the thoughts of observers in Washington as Department of Commerce figures became public to the effect that more than 23,000 tons of this metal were shipped to the Soviet Union during November and December and as news reports from the West Coast indicated that similar exports have continued strongly through January.

Russia normally is a heavy purchaser of refined copper from Great Britain, Belgium, and Luxembourg, it was pointed out by trade experts; and now that these supplies are cut off, the expectation is that purchases from the United States will become larger and larger unless Congress or the State Department takes some steps to discourage the sales.

Vast Jump in Exports

Heretofore the American smelters and refiners have participated in this trade only to the varying extent that British or Belgian supplies were insufficient. But Russia, which produces close to 100,000 tons of copper annually within its own borders, has imported steadily increasing quantities of this metal during the last several years as its industrialization program proceeded.

However, the shipments from the United States during the two months reported since the war began were the first made, except small amounts of scrap copper, during 1939, and they amount to nearly ten times the total of American exports of copper to Russia in the three previous years all combined.

Persons acquainted with the industry explained that this may not all be American-owned copper, since a considerable amount of Canadian, Chilean, and other copper goes through American plants for refining, and may be less responsive to control by a diplomatic "moral embargo," though it is supposed Canada may take an interest in this situation in British Columbia. Considerably more copper was imported for refining during December than was exported to Russia in the refined form.

One-Sixth of Exports

The Russian imports amounted to 11,381,462 pounds of refined copper in November and 34,114,732 pounds in December, plus more than 1,000,000 each month of old or scrap copper. This constituted approximately one-sixth of the American exports of the metal for the period and contributed largely to an approximate doubling of the sales to all countries.

Some of the copper, according to reports, is being transshipped by way of Mexico, but American officials say this is included in the statistics since the sales were made to Amtorg, the Russian Government trading corporation, and there is no question as to the destination.

That is to say, there is no question but that the immediate destination is Russia, or more specifically in almost all cases the Vladivostok end of the Trans-Siberian Railway, but there is some speculation as to whether some of the metal may find its way on into Germany.

Shipment of Gasoline

Watchers of the trade statistics also were concerned a few weeks ago as to whether Russia might be obtaining substantial supplies of gasoline in America for its military operations.

During the first three months after the outbreak of hostilities a total of more than 850,000 barrels of gasoline was shipped from the American West Coast to Vladivostok. These exports, however, entirely ceased during December, the Department of Commerce declares, and the total for the year will not be more than the normal shipments to that area during the last three years. The gasoline was not of aviation grade.

The Question of Gold

Senator John G. Townsend, Jr. (R) of Delaware, recently stirred up a controversy with the Treasury Department by asserting that the American policy of buying gold at $35 an ounce from the world at large is helping Russia many times as much as Americans have been able to help Finland.

Wins Training Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A training course in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has been awarded to Manuel J. Codoner, who served as Cadet Officer on the American steamer City of Flint, during its recent eventful voyage, according to the United States Maritime Commission. Mr. Codoner, son of the American Consul at Ponta Delgada, Azores, attended schools in Spain and Gibraltar, and has been assigned to the U. S. S. Hydrographer at Pensacola, Fla., for survey training in the Gulf of Mexico.

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Extends Art Repute of Town

Geoffrey Landesman

Artur Rodzinski

Conductor of Cleveland Orchestra

Cleveland Orchestra Backed By Town From Patron to Pupil

A Symphony Orchestra Tour

Eleventh of 20 Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

Music enthusiasts here would offer the Cleveland Orchestra—Dr. Artur Rodzinski and his 97 men—as typifying the artistic center of Ohio's metropolis; for the institution has become such a cultural factor as to win support from civic sources representing almost every walk of life.

Dr. Rodzinski opened the Orchestra's twenty-second season last October. In the six years that he has occupied the podium at palatial Severance Hall, he has done much to increase the cultural value of Cleveland's symphonic group. Besides emphasizing the classics, he has made "First Time in Cleveland" a familiar marking on his programs; and while offering new works by contemporary Americans and others, he has brought notable figures in the music world here as soloists and as guest conductors.

The Cleveland Orchestra came into being in 1918 under sponsorship of the Musical Arts Association, and through the initiative of Adella Prentiss Hughes. She had prepared the ground for some 17 years previously by bringing orchestras and solo performers to the city.

Nikolai Sokoloff, here to make a survey of music in the public schools, was made conductor, as the new orchestra prepared for its first bow. Through 15 pears of its formative period, Dr. Sokoloff guided its destinies.

School Support Enlisted

In 1920, Arthur Shepherd, who became Dr. Rodzinski's associate, started giving symphony concerts for children. Rudolph Ringwall, the present Associate Conductor continues Mr. Shepherd's work.

Now, 35,000 school children attend the two weeks of special Cleveland Orchestra concerts arranged and conducted by Mr. Ringwall. Miss Lillian Baldwin, Superintendent of Music Appreciation in the public schools, prepares the study material the children use. This is printed and distributed to the classes in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades and the junior and senior high schools. Each pupil has at least 10 study periods on the programs and composers; so that when concert time comes, the young folks are able to understand the music played.

"We are reaping the benefits of the early educational work," said Carl J. Vosburgh, Business Manager of the Orchestra. "We have noted many young persons at the box office who tell us they received their first understanding of symphony music through studies in the schools."

The orchestra has been doing missionary work among adults as well. The Women's Committee, of which Mrs. George Bickford is President, campaigns for the Orchestra through music memory contests and in many other ways. Within the past year, business men have been brought into the fold as never before. A Citizens' Committee and a society called the Friends of the Cleveland Orchestra have been organized.

Additions to the ranks of fans have been made through popular Sunday afternoon Twilight Concerts—12 last season, with 12 more planned this season. These are directed by Mr. Ringwall, who also acts as commentator. Downtown Pop Concerts at Public Hall have scheduled as soloists this year Fritz Kreisler, Giovanni Martinelli, Marjorie Lawrence, and Lauritz Melchoir, closing with Lily Pons and André Kostelanetz.

Opera Activities

The orchestra goes on tour twice this season, a concert at Carnegie Hall in New York being on the calendar. Programs are offered, too, at various colleges in this section of the country.

Through the generosity of John L. Severance, the Cleveland Orchestra was provided with Severance Hall—a $6,000,000 enterprise. Other philanthropists of a past day likewise gave generous support to the orchestra. More and more the Cleveland public has become interested, and new committees have joined the old in promoting the work.

Dr. Rodzinski, for his part, has endeavored to maintain the highest standards of artistic excellence. Amongst his undertakings may be mentioned the première of the Shostakovich opera "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk," here at Severance Hall. Later he directed its performance in New York. In 1933 he won much laudatory comment with a production of "Tristan und Isolde." In all he has given 36 performances of opera with the Orchestra, its own chorus, and soloists from the Metropolitan Opera and elsewhere.

By the way, its was Dr. Rodzinski who was chosen to organize and train the N. B. C. Orchestra which Arturo Toscanini is directing on the radio for the third year. He won further honors in New York when he directed the Philharmonic Orchestra in a concert performance of Strauss' "Elektra," and introduced Rose Pauly as its star.

Among notables Dr. Rodzinski has invited here to appear with the orchestra, none has been more welcome than Georges Enesco, the Rumanian, who each season directs four concerts.

What has brought the orchestra close to the Cleveland citizenry, is the series of Pop Concerts given during the summer at Public Hall in a garden setting, with Dr. Ringwall and guest conductors directing, and with youthful artists, mainly from out of town, as soloists. The concerts were a big success last season and will be repeated next summer.

Garner's Economy Vote Hits New Deal Head-On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — The Senate assumed its characteristic elder-brother role today in relation to the House, checking and modifying some of the economies which the impetuous lower chamber had written into early supply bills. In some cases the Senate cut expenditures below those approved by the House, in more cases it restored some of the cut, which—even so—leave the sum total of proposed Federal expenditure for the coming fiscal year far below the amounts appropriated for the current year. In one instance however, the Senate not only voted a sum which the House had thrown out, but brought back to life an entire agency, the National Resources Planning Board, of which Frederic A. Delano, the President's uncle, is chairman.

Among the highlights of the current debate, dealing with the $1,000,000,000 independent offices bill, was the celerity with which Vice-President Garner broke a tie yesterday, and plumped for economy in one of the minor amendments on the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Not only did Mr. Garner break a tie, 34-34, and reduce from $1,659,191 to $1,543,932 the funds for general administration of the Authority, but he plumped down on the anti-New Deal side, an incident regarded by wary political observers as perhaps more important than the item involved.

Had Been at White House

Mr. Garner and Congressional leaders had been at the White House earlier in the day when Mr. Roosevelt urged them to restore certain House cuts in appropriation bills—notably in the farm bill. Mr. Garner went back to the Senate and voted to back up economy, in contrast to New Deal Democrats who composed the opposition to the specific cut. So rapidly did Mr. Garner break the tie that laughter was caused in the Senate, in which he himself joined.

The House voted a total of $27,900,693 to continue the Civil Aeronautics Authority; the Senate Committee trimmed this to $26,721,954, and by close votes, today and yesterday, the Senate took up various aspects of these decreases, upholding them in the main.

So far as this went, the Senate surpassed even the House in approving economies. But when it came to rejecting the entire agency of the National Resources Planning Board it took a different tack, although it did so by only a narrow margin. In days to come the Senate is expected to serve as a court of review, or "elder brother" to many of the drastic House changes in the budget program, notably in the matter of proposed farm economies.

Advocates of Mr. Delano's planning Board argued that somewhere in the Federal Government a co-ordinating unit must be fixed to plan on a Nation-wide basis. The country needs more planning, not less, it was argued. The budget recommended $1,060,000 for the agency. The House threw the whole item out on a point of order. The Senate Appropriations Committee under Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, recommended $710,000.

Reasons for Antagonism

The Senate promptly discarded the technical House point of order and considered the agency on its merits with Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio leading the attack. Many of the real arguments and prejudices, however, were not aired in the debate. There is antagonism to Mr. Delano as a relative of Mr. Roosevelt. Since he is an uncle, the charge of "nepotism" would hardly hold, but perhaps "avuncularism" is the word. The Planning Board is a vest-pocket advisory board for the President, it is charged.

Advocates have their own outspoken arguments: Congressman A, who gets a certain project approved by the Board of Army Engineers, for example, it is said, wants that approval to end the matter. But what happens in practice, it is said, is that these pet projects must pass the double scrutiny of Army Engineers and Planning Board. Director of the latter is Charles W. Eliot of Boston, descendant of the great Eliot of Harvard. Congressman A's pet projects are looked at from the national viewpoint as well as the local viewpoint and a good many Congressmen A's object.

House Must Approve

A Senate majority of only one vote, 34 to 35, defeated a motion of Senator Overton to reduce the Board's funds to $100,000; and then the full amount was approved by the narrow majority of 48 to 35. The House must approve the Senate change.

While "elder-brother" Senate was making these changes, "younger-brother" House started work on a fresh bill—the supply bill for State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, all lumped into one.

As reported by the House Committee, the bill is trimmed down from budget estimates by $2,285,000 to $107,379,000. These cuts mean serious difficulties in some instances. For example, the State Department will lose $700,000, some of which must come out of administering trade agreements. The Justice Department loses $809,000. Some increases over the budget are included, notably one for $41,000 to Thurman Arnold to press his anti-monopoly campaign, which the Committee said had already saved "several hundred million dollars to the consuming public."

J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation gets a $2,448,000 item to fight spies and subversive agents.

Charleston Argues Over Custody Of Trumbull Washington Portrait

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7— Whether the Trumbull portrait of George Washington, owned by the City of Charleston and said to be one of the finest likenesses of the First President, shall remain in the Gibbes Art Gallery, where it was placed after a tornado damaged the City Hall in September, 1938, or be returned to the City Council Chamber threatens to become an election issue.

The portrait was painted in Philadelphia, probably in 1791, to commemorate Washington's visit to Charleston May 2-9, 1791, by Col. John Trumbull. It was ordered by City Council and has remained the property of the city since then.

For many years it has hung in the City Council Chamber with portraits of other distinguished men, but since the damage to the City Hall by the tornado, the question of the advisability of keeping it there has come up. The Gibbes Art Gallery is a fireproof structure and advocates of keeping the painting there say it will be safer there.

Opinion is divided on whether it should be returned to the City Hall or be kept in the Art Gallery. Many people argue that it has always been in the Council Chamber and should remain there, while others say it is more in danger from theft or vandalism in the City Hall.

The City Hall will be repaired this month and other portraits will be returned to the Council Chamber.

Foreclosure Action Overhangs Bund Camp

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP) — A mortgage foreclosure action threatened here to deprive the German-American Bund of its 40-acre camp at Yaphank, Long Island, as a result of alleged failure to pay a $6,000 mortgage and $1,400 interest charges.

George Link, Jr., attorney for the Plymouth Memorial Fund Society of Brooklyn, which holds the mortgage, said unless the payments were made the camp would be sold at public auction under Supreme Court order.

Mr. Link said the German-American Settlement League, a Bund affiliate, had not paid interest on the mortgage since 1936—a year after the League bought the camp site.

A Convincing Argument; Driver Asks for Ticket

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—A truck driver came to a stop alongside the police car of Officers E. H. Hicks and O. H. Pender, and asked to be given a traffic ticket. The amazed officers wanted to know why. The trucker explained:

"I've tried every way in the world to get my boss to fix this truck—put license plates on and repair the front and tail lights. But he absolutely refuses. I believe I can convince him this way."

The officers obliged.

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River and Harbor Works Postponed

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, chief of the U. S. Army Engineers, said Feb. 6 many river and harbor construction projects could not be started in 1940 because the $173,973,050 program before Congress was so far below the $401,444,660 expenditure recommended.

General Schley gave details of the waterways program planned this year in a prepared speech before the convention of the Associated General Contractors of America.

"The figures set forth in my report," he said, "include approximately $73,000,000 for new river and harbor work, $58,000,000 for maintenance, $206,000,000 for general flood control and $52,000,000 for the Mississippi and Sacramento Rivers."

General Schley said work could begin on some of the larger river and harbor projects as soon as funds became available.

Among these he listed:

Dredging in New York Harbor and the Hudson River; additional bridge raising and dredging in the Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway; deepening to 40 feet the Delaware River channel; dredging 93,000 cubic yards and constructing 10,000 feet of jetty in the St. Jones River, Delaware; and improvement of the Potomac River waterfront at Washington.

A Climbing Cow

MOCKSVILLE, N. C. (AP)—Frank Brown went to his barn loft to search for eggs. He found, instead, his cow at the top of the stairs.

He called neighbors for help in getting the animal down, but he didn't need it.

The cow just turned around and walked down.

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Largest Collection of Chinese Jades Bespeaks High Order of Old Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Beautiful treasures from ancient China, including the world's largest collection of old Chinese jades, were placed on exhibition here last week in the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The jades, dating from 1765 B. C. to 206 B. C., were lent by Nai Chi Chang, of New York and Paris, who has collected them since childhood. They include objects for ceremonial use, emblems of rank, pinheads, rings, and girdle ornaments.

Fashioned from jade pebbles mined from the mountains of Shansi and Shensi, the trinkets are of unbelievable hardness, and, because of their small contours, denote expert skill on the part of the cutters.

Probably the rarest pieces are two intricately carved pendants of greenish yellow jade, 600 to 221 B. C. One of the oldest objects in the collection is a weapon handle of black streaked white jade, 1762 to 1122 B. C. Twenty-two pieces of blue jade, including pendants, pinheads, and pommels of daggers are ranked as the most valuable group of the exhibition.

Among the 25 bronzes lent by Dr. C. T. Loo, of Paris, is a wine vessel from the Shand Dynasty, 1762 to 1122 B. C., valued at about $200,000. A bell clapper rests beneath the hollowed base. Other objects consist of table and ceremonial vessels.

The exhibit is considered important because the tiny treasures hold clues to the great and vanished civilization of ancient China, a culture that had attained heights comparable to those of contemporary Sumeria and Egypt, and had anticipated by many centuries those of Greece and Rome.

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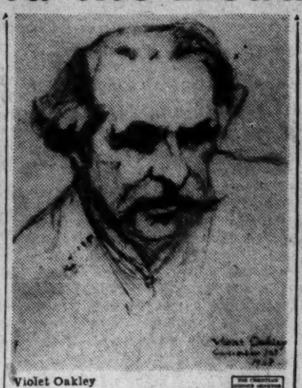
Behind the Headlines

After the war: Revival of League of Nations or a United States of Europe.

Briand's plan for Old World federation must still wait for changes in public opinion.



Violet Oakley

Aristide Briand sponsored move for United States of Europe

Public discussion of how peace is to be made secure after the war centers around revival of the League of Nations and the project for a Federal Union of the world's leading democracies.

Yet there is reason to believe that, in America, thought turns even more readily to the scheme for a United States of Europe with which the name Aristide Briand is inseparably associated.

This is natural. Americans say, "we have succeeded in forming a Federal Union of 48 States extending across the North American Continent, where peace and unrestricted commerce are assured. Why shouldn't Europe, which contains an even smaller number of States, and cover less territory, do the same?

The wish is father of the thought. Americans would like to see Europeans solve their own problem of peace. The United States can't do it for them. Europeans would not permit anyone else to do it for them, even if that were possible.

More Support Needed

A little thought will indicate that important changes must take place before a plan for general European union can make much progress there.

The desire for such a union must be much more widespread than it is now. Opinion is favorable toward such an arrangement in Great Britain, France, and the traditionally "neutral" smaller countries. But there is no evidence that any serious support for it exists at present in Germany, Russia, or Italy. The United States of America could hardly have come into existence if three or more of the original colonies had been entirely unsympathetic to the plan of federation.

Democracies Must Wait

Opinion in Germany, Russia, and Italy might be friendly to the federal ideal if it were free. There may come a time when the peoples of those countries, in their eagerness for peace and security, will insist upon membership in a European Federation.

But so long as their present forms of government exist, it is difficult to see how they could participate in such a scene. Reichsführer Hitler scoffs at plans for organizing the peace of Europe along federal lines, and the National Socialist philosophy leaves no place for the democracy which must be the foundation stone of true federation. Premier Mussolini is equally cynical in his references to the democratic ideal of European or world union.

Joseph Stalin toys with the scheme to link the Soviet up with the capitalist democracies from time to time, on a basis of sheer temporary expediency. In the light of experience, the democracies have little reason to trust him as a partner. With so much of Europe indifferent or opposed to federation, the democracies can only wait a change of heart.

Briand's Vision

M. Briand launched his scheme for a United States of Europe as something more practical and less ambitious than, yet within the framework of, the League of Nations. America's aloofness from the League, and the difficulty of making League authority felt in Asia and other distant continents, led him to hope that a federal scheme, limited to Europe, might be more effective than the broader but less closely-knit society of nations.

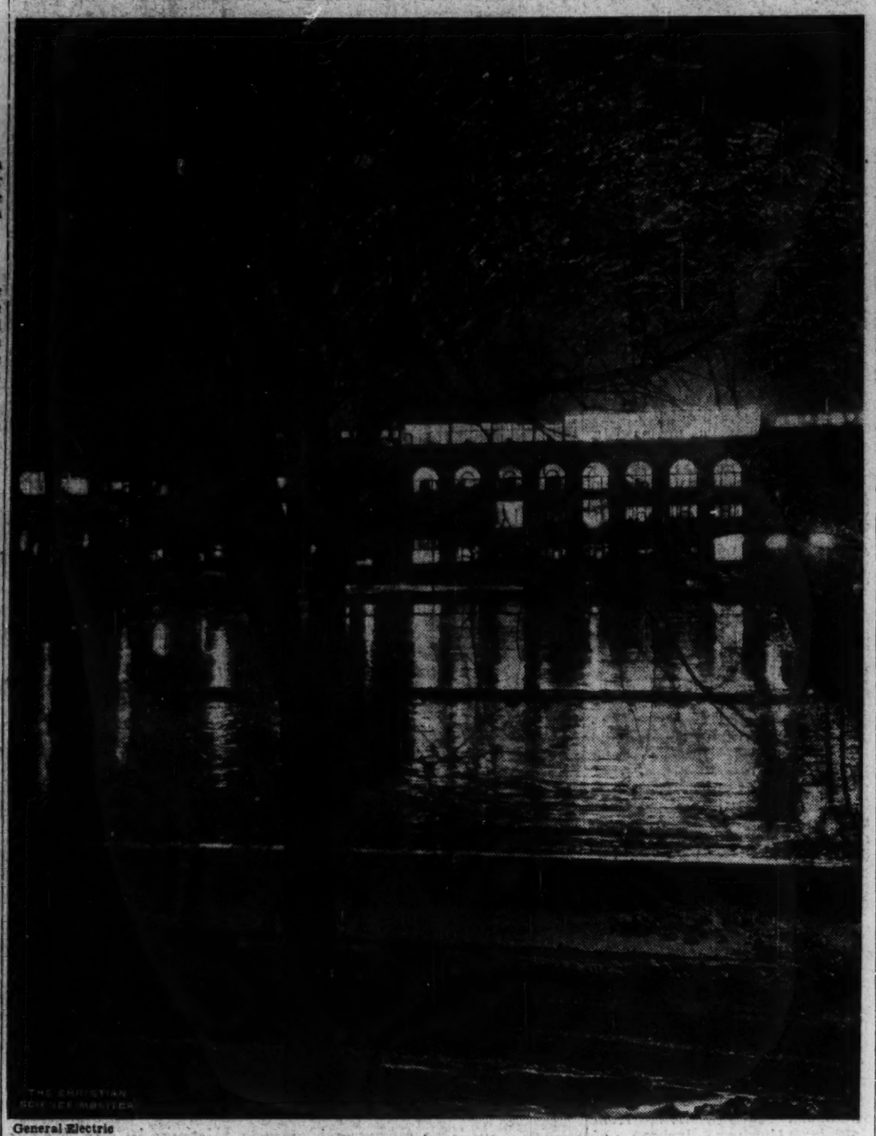
Caricaturists ridicule him as a bare-foot pilgrim of peace treading with his staff the stony path of Federation, but those who heard him plead his cause with all his gifts of oratory and his great store of political and diplomatic wisdom will not forget the vision that he opened before a continent on the road to war.

His Ideas Live On

It was Germany's customs union with Austria, precursor to the Anschluss, that was the undoing of M. Briand's project. The man whose name recalls the hopeful talks with Stresemann, the triumph of Locarno and the Briand-Kellogg Pact went down before the aggressive designs of a renascent Germany, yet his ideas lived on. Their realization now awaits the outcome of an event he labored to forestall: another European war. A noncombatant but sympathetic America has not lost faith in his "grand design."

Rex Miller.

Modern Camera Has New Fields



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What Night Plus Light Will Do

Scene at night taken with the help of the illumination provided by testing photographic lamps, with the reflections on snow and ice providing an extra boost to that all-important ingredient—light.

Night 'Snaps' Outgrowth of the Fast Lens

Photography and the Camera Club
Third of Six Articles

By Jacob Deschin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Light makes the picture. Therefore, wherever light happens to be available, by pre-arrangement or otherwise, picture-making with a camera becomes a possibility. By this token, the lightings encountered by the sauntering camera fan in his night picture-hunting excursions, provide him with the principal means for making an impression on film of a promising subject.

Photography outdoors at night has always been possible provided the necessary ingredient, light, was present. It was simply a matter of setting up a tripod or other support and permitting the lens to be open long enough for the film emulsion to absorb the image. However, it is only within the last few years that snapshots, not more time exposures, have been employed in shooting outdoor night scenes. Today it is a common experience among even the lowliest of amateurs to make successful snapshots of brightly lighted street scenes, store windows, theater lobbies, and so on.

Two modern advances have brought this change about. One is that of the "fast" lens which, because of its great size admits more light into the camera during a given period of time, and the other is the "fast" film emulsion. The latter, having been made extra-sensitive to light, needs to be exposed for a relatively shorter period under given light conditions than is possible with "slower" films. The combination of the fast lens and the fast film has opened up many new fields to the camera worker that hitherto had been thought entirely beyond the realm of the photographic medium.

Enter Miniature Camera

The miniature camera is chiefly responsible for the increase in the speed of lenses. Because of the small film area involved, short-focus lenses of large diameter can be employed, with the consequence that a lens of f/2 aperture, having a diameter of only one-half the focal length of the lens, can be used without incurring the disadvantage of an extremely shallow depth of field. The desire for large-aperture lenses naturally has been extended to larger cameras than miniature, but due to the resulting poor depth of field, it has been found unfeasible to increase the maximum aperture beyond f/2.8 or f/2.9. In fact, the most common for larger cameras are the apertures, or speeds, f/3.5 and f/4.5.

With rapid advances in the speed of film emulsions, however, the effect has been that of making high-speed lenses unnecessary, so that even the worker having a miniature camera equipped with a lens of "only" f/3.5 or f/4.5 speed enjoys equal opportunity with those possessing faster lenses. Curiously, probably without realizing it, the manufacturers of lenses are, after a fashion, continuously in competition with the makers of film emulsions. The former, being limited by definite optical laws with which no ingenuity seems able to cope, has become outdistanced in the race for speed because film emulsions are able to continue to increase in speed without any apparent barrier. Even the hazards offered by the problems of fine grain and image contrast are no obstacles, for the fastest films available today, if properly developed in a fine grain developer, will yield sharp and clean enlargements from miniature negatives.

In this connection, it is interesting to recall that the present speed of film emulsions appeared so impossible only five or six years ago that when C. W. Gibbs, A. R. P. S., said in American Annual of Photography 1931 that the then top speed of 800 H. & D. (Weston 16) could be increased 10 times, he was soundly rebuked for making so rash a statement. However, this speed is today not only an actuality but it has even been exceeded. And the remarkable thing about it is that this striking advance is not merely a laboratory triumph, the application of which is reserved alone for technical specialists, but is available to the mass of workers so that the veriest tyro sporting a cheap box camera may use it as well as the professional.

And Add Sensitive Film

The introduction of highly sensitive film naturally was designed for use under difficult lighting conditions, not only at night, both indoors and out, but during the day as well. When the sky is heavily overcast or when it is desired to make a picture in deep woods, fast film renders a distinct service even when used in daylight. But it is the night shots outdoors, particularly in town and city streets, and pictures in theaters and at night in homes, that amateur workers usually associate with extra fast films. It is true that even when using fast films many night subjects require at least a short time exposure, this for reasons of depth of field, in which case the lens diaphragm must be stopped down sufficiently to include in sharp focus all of the desired area. But in such cases fast films make the time exposure a matter of seconds, whereas the slowed film would call for minutes.

Many night subjects, however, may be recorded on fast film with snapshot exposures varying from about 1-100th of a second to 1-5th, depending on the speed of the lens and the diaphragm opening or f/ stop used. For hand exposures of 1-5th and 1-10th, it is advised that the photographer lean against a support of some sort or steady himself in some other way. This becomes the more important the smaller the negative and the greater the intended print enlargement; the slightest vibration of the camera during the exposure, while it may not always be noticed in a two or three-times enlargement, would show this movement in a greater enlargement. Where possible, when shooting at 1-10th of a second or longer, it is strongly advised that a tripod or other firm support be employed.

Japan Weighs Move To Void 9-Power Pact

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told Parliament today that the Government is "weighing the advantages and disadvantages of abrogation" of the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 concerning China.

"Some of its provisions obviously are incongruous," Mr. Arita said of the pact which pledged Japan, the United States, and six other powers to respect the integrity of China and the policy of the "open door" in trade with that country.

Other Government spokesmen said Japan is preparing for "anticipated difficulties" in economic relations with the United States now that their trade treaty has been ended by the United States' denunciation. One official speaker referred to "preparations for the worst."

Warning for U. S. Proposed

Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, responding to a suggestion that he "issue a statement of warning to the United States" in connection with the two powers' frictions in China, replied:

"I do not want to regard the American attitude with ill feeling, but I will reconsider if the United States continues its oppression and interference with Japan."

Yoshimichi Kuboi, member of the Seiyukai, major political party, declared the United States' abrogation of the trade treaty "should be regarded as an insult."

Mr. Arita replied that the American action was irreproachable legally, but the manner caused dissatisfaction to the Japanese.

"Japan sincerely desires to conclude a new trade treaty and will redouble her efforts," Mr. Arita continued. "However, judging from the present situation it will be difficult."

Another member of the Lower House, Tadao Matsumoto of the Minseito Party, asked: "Has the Government any intention of advising the American Government to withdraw its nationals from China?"

"It is a grave question and I am not in a position to answer that here," Mr. Arita replied.

Move Against Communism

Mr. Arita declared that "at present the Government is not considering strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact" which linked Tokyo with Berlin and Rome against communism.

Spain, Hungary, and Manchukuo also were signatories of the Anti-Comintern Pact which went into eclipse after Russia and Germany staged a rapprochement last August.

Parliament was told there are no negotiations under way for a working agreement to govern trade relations with the United States in the absence of a treaty and "judging by the present situation, it will be difficult to conclude a trade agreement."

Commerce Minister Ginjiro Fujiwara said the Diet would be informed at a private session concerning plans for even closer cooperation with Manchukuo and China in an effort to offset the effects of the United States treaty abrogation.

Technically in Force

Though the Nine-Power Treaty technically is in force, the Japanese invasion of China in fact has closed much of the country to the trade of other nations. This has been a constant source of friction with the United States and Britain.

"The Government is devising methods of industrial expansion and other rearrangements in order to prepare for expected difficulties with the United States, especially in importation of needed supplies," Kakichi Takeuchi, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, replied to a questioner.

[In recent years about one third of Japan's imports have been from the United States, but it has relied heavily on American sources for oil, scrap iron, and other military necessities.]

Ichiro Kiyose, speaking in the House of Representatives, Feb. 6, advocated outright abandonment of the Nine-Power Treaty and urged the Government to take a firm stand against any concessions to the United States.

Lincolnites Seek Bits of Authentic History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Lincolnites, they call themselves. But they have no political axes to grind, no cause to promote, unless you call throwing more light on the life of a great man a cause.

They are lawyers, judges, ministers, business men. Once a month they slip away from their offices for a lunch at the Brevoort Hotel in rushing downtown Chicago.

"I don't know just when I'll get back," they stammer to their switchboard operators. "I may be a little late."

A recent meeting closed at quarter to five. There had been so much to talk about.

Nine Years of Activity

The Lincoln Group of Chicago has no dues, no bylaws. But it has been functioning successfully without them for nine years now. Well-known Lincolnites like Gov-Henry Horner, Carl Sandburg, Lloyd Lewis, and Oliver R. Barrett are among the members. Alexander Hannah, an owner of the Brevoort Hotel, is one of the circle quite likely to be present, as is also Judge John C. Lewe, and Attorney James Rosenthal. And of course you will find J. Henry Ripstra, who organized the society and keeps it thriving. Mr. Ripstra is a sculptor of medals and maker of jewelers' dies; his hobby is clearing up mistakes about the character of Mrs. Lincoln, whom he believes to be a maligned woman.

Besides these regulars, and any number of other less famous collectors and writers, out of town Lincoln experts come as guest speakers to address the circle from time to time. The club alternates its meetings, as a rule, devoting one to hearing an expert, the other to round table discussion by members. Some years ago it published 10 addresses which had been made to the society under the title "Lincoln Group Papers," and the volume received wide attention.

Some Important Occasions

Because its members are specialists in Lincoln lore, the round table sessions often turn out to be rather important occasions. At one of them, not long ago, Oliver Barrett, Chicago attorney who has his files and vaults stuffed with precious Lincoln manuscripts, brought out for the first time an unpublished letter of Lincoln's, written to his wife. Mr. Ripstra said it confirmed his own belief that Mrs. Lincoln was a woman of warm, human qualities, and not the shrew some biographers have pictured her.

At another session the members were discussing the charge, recently made, that William H. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, wrote his great legal papers and speeches. Mr. Barrett, to settle the issue, dug down in his files and brought out a copy of one of Lincoln's most famous cases in Lincoln's own handwriting.

To one of these meetings Mr. Ripstra brought a valuable find. It was a Springfield city directory of 1863, and in it occurred the name of a legal firm, Herndon & Zane. This was the first evidence, said Mr. Ripstra, that the Herndon-Lincoln partnership had been dissolved in Lincoln's lifetime, contrary to Herndon's claim. Later additional proof was found of that severance of partnership.

Mr. Ripstra loves to make discoveries like this, but he has no desire to write about them. Instead, he passes them along to authors and gets his satisfaction out of setting other people straight. For such unpublicized service, Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn., gave Mr. Ripstra its honorary degree.

That meant a great deal to him. He also gets pleasure out of seeing other Lincoln societies spring up along the lines of the Chicago model. Lincoln fellowships now exist in southern California, Boston, New York City, Peoria, Ill., San Francisco, and Detroit, he said.

"They furnish a splendid outlet for facts," commented this man who knows Lincoln and his contemporaries like so many friends.

Defeat of Medical Pressure Hailed by N. Y. Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The defeat of a new move to subject public school teachers to medical examinations ordered by the Board of Education is viewed by many here as an important step away from increased compulsion.

The immediate case in the point is that of Miss Mary C. Byrne, teacher reinstated and upheld by the State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Frank Graves, after having been dismissed by the local Board on Dec. 1 for refusing to undergo a physical examination.

Dr. Graves ruled that the Board of Education has no blanket power to require a teacher to take a medical examination save when a contagious disease is involved. Miss Byrne has been a teacher in the City system for 33 years. While she had no objection to being examined by her own physician, she said, she was opposed to an imposed examination by the official medical staff of the Board of Education. This had been ordered after a visit to Miss Byrne's classroom, following which the opinion was voiced that her retirement was in order, according to an informed source.

Charges Against Her

Her refusal to undergo this examination, however, resulted in charges against her of incompetence, inefficient service, and insubordination. On Oct. 17 she was suspended, on Nov. 17 brought to trial, and on Dec. 1 dismissed.

Appealing to the State Department of Education, Miss Byrne won reinstatement and back pay. According to Dr. Graves, the only evidence produced in support of the charges was Miss Byrne's refusal to be examined.

"No other evidence bearing upon the charges of inefficient and incompetent service appears in this record," he said.

Teachers Pleased

Teachers of long experience here are well pleased at the decision, since they regard the movement toward enforced retirement as being aimed directly at older teachers.

"If this had succeeded, our tenure would not be safe," one teacher said. "Thus far, we feel this is a victory. The medical staff of the Board of Education would become dictators otherwise, pronouncing a teacher suspended and passing on facts which are not really within their jurisdiction. Under the law, the Board of Education has no right to prescribe, no right to take a teacher's pulse, or test her blood pressure.

"This is a question of trying to force out the teacher of long experience—somebody who is a producer."

New Encroachment

Others declared that the whole move represented a new encroachment of teachers' rights, since it is the first time a check up on a regular teacher, supposedly in satisfactory health, has been ordered. It was described as a "fishing expedition" which seeks to force out teachers who otherwise would be protected by the tenure laws.

Strong opposition to the State Commissioner's ruling has been voiced by local school authorities since Miss Byrne won her case. They argue that "unfit" teachers will be permitted to remain in the system and are planning to carry the fight further.

Buffalo Raises Fund To Fight Seaway Plan

BUFFALO, N. Y., (AP)—The City Council appropriated $10,000 for the campaign to prevent construction of the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway.

Previously, the Finance Committee of the Erie County Board of Supervisors had approved appropriation of a similar sum, if the City would match it.

Two Irish Terrorists Executed

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 7 (AP)—As two members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army were executed here today for their part in the Aug. 25 bombing which resulted in five fatalities at Coventry, thousands of police reinforcements were held on special duty to prevent new outrages.

In London and other major cities particularly comprehensive measures were taken as Irish Republican Army terrorists were blamed for explosions which followed failure of the condemned men to obtain a reprieve.

The execution of James Richards and Peter Barnes was the first of I. R. A. extremists under civil trial since the 1867 hanging of three men for the killing of a Manchester police sergeant. They are termed the "Manchester martyrs" by Irish patriots.

The I. R. A. wants a union between Ireland (Eire) and Northern Ireland (Ulster), which, as a part of the British United Kingdom, pays fealty to the British crown. Irish nationalists all share this desire, and, while many disavow the methods of the I. R. A., its members claim the tacit sympathy of many nonmember Irishmen.

Union between the six counties of Northern Ireland and Ireland proper is an aim of the Dublin Government—in fact, it is envisaged in the Irish Constitution—but Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has adopted stern measures to keep the I. R. A. in check.

Five persons, postal employees, were injured at London and two at Birmingham in yesterday's renewal of a sporadic, year-long campaign of terrorism attributed to the I. R. A.

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Young Women's Job Problems Studied by White House Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—More than 100 prominent women are returning home from a White House conference determined to give more attention to special unemployment problems of young American women.

The conference, sponsored by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the National Youth Administration, spent two days discussing the plight of 1,500,000 young women reported to be out of school and out of jobs.

The conference also voted for the appointment of a continuing committee to study the problem of jobs for young women. The committee is to be selected by Mrs. Roosevelt, Dean Harriet Elliott, of the University of North Carolina, and Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator.

Among the conferees were Mrs. Curtis Bok, of Philadelphia; Miss Charlotte Carr, of Hull House, Chicago; Miss Ada L. Comstock, of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author; Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau.

Expanding Fields

Mentioned as expanding fields for employment for young women were the food industries, domestic employment, personal services, and recreation. Ways of dovetailing NYA women's projects with opportunities in these fields were discussed.

At the present time the NYA employs approximately 100,000 young women between the ages of 18 and 24, at $15 to $30 a month. Approximately one-third are employed on projects operated in cooperation with public offices where they serve as typists, file clerks, and business machine operators. Various phases of homemaking, such as sewing, cooking, child care, and canning give work to approximately 24,000. Others are assigned to playgrounds, nursery schools, hospitals, and libraries.

About 14,000 girls live at resident centers provided chiefly for needy young women from rural areas.

Heavy Duties

Commenting on the purpose of the conference Mr. Williams declared, "I sometimes think that many of these young women carry even heavier burdens than unemployed young men. Added to their need for work, they often have complex responsibilities in their own new homes or in their parents homes."

A plea that older people prepare youth to look for creative opportunities and satisfaction in leisure time activities was voiced by Mrs. Fisher. "It will be a matter of grave concern to the Nation if youth uses its increasing leisure only for shopping, amusement, and patronizing beauty parlors," Mrs. Fisher declared.

Perhaps Duck Cousins Were Seeking Donald?

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7 (AP)—Donald Duck's country cousins—30 of them—came to town.

Leaving William James' farm, they single-filed into northeast Philadelphia.

School children, turning out for lunch, began feeding the feathered troop breadcrumbs—at a busy street intersection. Motorists were halted. Two policemen fumed. Finally the breadcrumbs were exhausted and the ducks departed.

Silver Shirts and Congress: Capital Byplay

The melodrama of Pelley papers unfolds in film fashion before Dies Committee.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Henry Tecumseh Smith from Chicopee Falls, Mass., paused long enough on his way through Washington yesterday to take in a Congressional hearing, and before he was through was hanging on to the edge of his chair with more excited bewilderment than he had ever evidenced at a theatrical performance even when the Home Literary Society put on that Greek tragedy by what's-his-name.

By some devious means Mr. Smith had wandered into the House Rules Committee yesterday just at a time when confusion over the Dies Committee was worst confounded. Out of the clear Washington sky William Dudley Pelley, missing leader of the Silver Shirts who is wanted by the Sheriff of Buncombe County, N. C., had calmly rapped on the Dies Committee door and said, "Here I am." He was in one corner of the room.

In another corner was David Mayne, a man who sold documents to an opponent of the Dies Committee which were subsequently put into the Congressional Record by Representative Frank Hook (D) of Michigan. Mr. Mayne casually announced, before Mr. Smith's astonished eyes, that he had affixed Mr. Pelley's signature to these documents. He didn't like the word forged, but he said he had fabricated them.

Among Those Present

In other parts of the small Rules Committee room were Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York and former Harvard football player, who is so big he makes any room feel crowded, all by himself; Representative "Joe" Starnes (D) of Alabama, who is following in the footsteps of Martin Dies as Vice Chairman of the Committee, was present; so was Representative Eugene Cox (D) excitable representative from Georgia; Gardner Jackson of Massachusetts, once connected with the Sacco-Vanzetti defense and now aligned with many left-wing causes, who put up the money to buy the Mayne letters, now admitted to be forgeries. He was there, together with members of the House Rules Committee.

Henry Tecumseh Smith looked on this confused scene yesterday morning with growing bewilderment. He could not keep the characters straight. The whole affair, furthermore, appeared too fantastic to be credible, and the actions of all the participants more or less unbelievable. Furthermore, the photographers kept crawling over Mr. Smith's legs.

Mr. Smith gathered early that the appearance of Mr. Pelley was something of a sensation. He learned finally who Mr. Pelley was, and when he told one calm reporter who entered the chamber late who the slight individual in the goatee was, the reporter nearly jumped a foot. "What!" he exclaimed. It was all as unexpected as that.

The room in which all this drama occurred is a small room as congressional committee rooms go. It holds about 30. When Mr. Pelley arrived there were about 40 in it. When the scene ended there were about 100. Mr. Smith couldn't be sure, because photographers kept crawling out from under tables, or climbing down from metal cabinets, or falling out of the ceiling.

The Scene Is Set

The Committee carried on its conversation all the time the photographers worked. Mostly they exploded flash bulbs, but one very large one carried a portable floodlight, hitched to an electric wire about the room, followed by his assistant with a portable motion picture camera the size of a coffee-grinder, and he turned this on unexpectedly at critical moments, while the muffled motion picture machine rattled, like an alarm clock going off under a couple of pillows. Mr. Smith was constantly pulling his legs up and putting them down again to make way. Finally he was between two reporters and another almost in his lap. Mr. Smith didn't mind because he realized this must mean he was seeing something special and could tell Mary about it when he got home.

Then he began to get interested in the scene itself and forgot the reporters. There was a long narrow table in the center with the Rules Committee at one end, Mr. Hook at the other, and all these queer witnesses, Mr. Pelley, Mr. Mayne and the rest, in the middle. Henry Tecumseh Smith finally gathered that Mr. Hook was trying at least ostensibly to convince himself that the documents about the Dies Committee which he had inserted in the record were forgeries, in order that he could do something called "expunging" them. Mr. Hook, it happened, had already asked unanimous leave once to "expunge" them, but somebody had objected because he hadn't accompanied his proposal with an apology. Mr. Hook seemed to be in an unapologetic mood as he asked questions of Mr. Pelley.

Mr. Pelley on the Stand

Mr. Pelley was a slight man, Mr. Smith noticed, and he rocked easily in his swivel chair as Mr. Hook demanded if "these were his letters"?

Everybody hung on in excitement, and the flood light went on as Mr. Pelley looked over them.

"Gentlemen—none of these letters were written by me, composed by me, signed by me," said Mr. Pelley. Click! went all the cameras together. The reporters all began to write and gouged Mr. Smith in the ribs.

The reporter beside him told Mr. Smith that Mr. Pelley was head of the Silver Shirts, a "Fascist organization," he called it, and that the Dies Committee had been hunting him for months. Everyone seemed to treat Mr. Pelley very courteously, Mr. Smith thought.

Mr. Hook was asking Mr. Pelley questions, and it appeared the latter had been right in Washington on occasions when the Dies Committee was looking for him. David Mayne was some sort of a Washington representative of Mr. Pelley's. Well, demanded Mr. Hook, why hadn't Mr. Pelley appeared before the Committee before today?

Certain Complications

"There were certain complications down in North Carolina," said Mr. Pelley with something like a snarl.

Now David Mayne was taking the stand. The Chairman inquired if he objected to being sworn. No, he said, he didn't. Mr. Smith could see Mr. Mayne over a leaning photographer's shoulder. He was about 40, compactly built, with shiny suit, and an American Legion button and service stripe in the lapel.

It appeared to Mr. Smith that Mr. Mayne answered Mr. Hook's questions like a sullen boy, caught by a policeman. "I'm not an elephant—I don't remember everything!" he said at one point. Admitting that he had appeared before a notary public to declare that the alleged Mr. Pelley letters were genuine, he made much of the technicality that he had "not raised his hand," when he took oath. "I did it to help catch conspy-ritors!" he declared. He had also been paid for them, Mr. Hook brought out.

"Then they are not genuine?"

Henry Tecumseh Smith, like everybody else, leaned forward.

"Manufactured Them"

"I manufactured these documents myself," said Mr. Mayne petulantly. "These are not the real signatures. I traced them, each and every one of them." Click! went all the cameras.

Henry Tecumseh Smith felt he had had about enough and wondered what would come next. But now he was hearing something that seemed almost as odd as what had gone before. It now developed that the Dies Committee had wired Mr. Mayne to go down to North Carolina to locate Mr. Pelley as its agent; had sent him off by himself, paid his railroad fare, paid his expenses, and paid his way back.

"You went on Government transportation?" demanded Mr. Hook.

"The ticket was waiting for me at Union Station," said Mr. Mayne, explaining that a Dies subcommittee under Representative Jerry Voorhis (D), of California, had sent him down.

"How did you happen to notify the Dies Committee these documents were forged?"

"I wanted to expose the persons whom I was investigating."

"How did you know these documents were about to be used by me?"

"Weisberg (Harold Weisberg, intermediary for Gardner Jackson, who turned the documents over to Mr. Hook) agreed to give me 24 hours notice before they were to be used."

"You told a member of the Dies Committee you had forged Pelley's name?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"On Jan. 22, at about 11:45 a. m."

Mr. Smith wondered what the significance of Jan. 22 was. His friend, the reporter, whispered that on or about that hour, Mr. Hook was trying to present the documents, now admittedly forged, to the House Rules Committee, which was then considering a rule to permit House debate on continuation of the Dies Committee with additional funds. Later that day Mr. Hook put the documents into the Congressional Record from the floor. The documents carried an implication that Mr. Dies and Mr. Pelley had "mutual contacts" and that the Silver Shirts were purposely being ignored.

"A Matter of Choice"

"Did you notify anyone besides the Dies Committee that these documents were forged?"

Mr. Mayne couldn't remember.

"I wanted the entire thing brought out; it was a matter of conspiracy," he declared.

"Why didn't you go to the Rules Committee?"

"It was a matter of choice; and it was not convenient besides."

Mr. Hook angrily approached the witness chair and cameramen leaned forward eagerly, but the acting Chairman sent Mr. Hook back to his place.

"One more question," he cried. "Where did you get the material for these letters?"

"Right out of the clear air; they were a complete fabrication."

Click! went the cameras.

A Private Argument

Henry Tecumseh Smith looked at his watch and left for the Union Station and Chicopee Falls, passing on his way out through the adjourned hearings and hearing a lively altercatior. between Gardner Jackson and Joe Starnes. Mr. Smith's head was reeling. The cameraman had got in a circle around Mr. Jackson and Mr. Starnes with cameras focused as the voices got louder and louder. When Mr. Starnes and Mr. Jackson separated, the cameramen voiced vehement disappointment. They had been waiting for an "action shot" they explained.

Mr. Smith read his newspaper this morning and found that Mr. Hook had really "expunged" the forged documents from the record. This does not mean that copies of the Jan. 22 Congressional Record will be seized and burned. His comments are still there in the appendix. It means that Mr. Hook agrees the documents on which he made his charges against Martin Dies are proved false.

But Mr. Smith still wonders what the Dies Committee was doing with David Mayne and to which member of the 5-man body Mr. Mayne went with his self-admission of forgery, and finally where Mr. Pelley has been all this time. That will be the sequel to the melodrama.

"Things are not half so dull around Washington as people say they are!" explains Henry Tecumseh Smith.

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The Camera Records History in the Making in Washington

Upper: When news breaks on the Washington front the news and movie cameramen turn out in force. Below, left to right: William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts; David Mayne, and Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, Acting Chairman of the Dies Committee. Inset: Representative Frank Hook (D) of Michigan.

Washington Sideglances

It may be 'tomayto' in Florida but it's 'tomahto' in the Berkshires—President convinces Mrs. Roosevelt she's not so important—There are many things in Washington named after Roosevelt—Theodore Roosevelt.

Democratic Way: The House Ways and Means Committee paused in its hearings on reciprocal trade agreements the other day to take up the pronunciation of the word "tomato."

Representative Allen Treadway, of Massachusetts, the Committee's ranking minority member, pronounced it "tomahto." Representative Pat Cannon, of Florida, testifying before the Committee, asked if he meant "Tomayto."

"No," replied Mr. Treadway, "I mean tomahto."

Mr. Cannon appealed to the Democratic members of the Committee who applauded his pronunciation.

"We have a majority," he triumphantly told Mr. Treadway. "You mean tomayto."

Too Anxious: Mrs Roosevelt would have been the first President's wife to testify before a congressional committee, had not her husband put his foot down.

So concerned is she about bettering conditions in District of Columbia welfare institutions that she was ready to interrupt a Hyde Park week end with her husband to testify at the invitation of a House Committee.

Her husband objected; he told her she was not so important as all that. Mrs. Roosevelt decided he was right.

So she sent her regrets and invited the committee to a discussion-tea at the White House instead.

Congress Objects: Now that appropriation bills are under consideration in Congress there are growing complaints of lobbying by officials of executive departments. Senator McKellar protested to the White House about it and was told he was right—federal employees have no right to lobby.

Instead of viewing themselves as civil servants entrusted with administration of whatever funds Congress sees fit to appropriate, many officials seem to feel it is up to them to impress Congress with the good job their agencies are doing and their needs for more money.

Some—to mention no names—have even gone to the trouble to "break" important news stories on the day their appropriation bill is to come up for consideration.

Theoretically the liaison man between the executive departments and Congress is William H. McReynolds, one of the White House administrative assistants but at present he seems to have a good many competitors for his job.

Washington's Roosevelts: President Roosevelt has asked continuation of the custom of not naming schools, parks or buildings in his honor while he is still in the White House.

Washington has a Roosevelt Hotel, a Roosevelt Market, a branch of the Roosevelt Steamship Company, and a Roosevelt High School. But all are named for Theodore, not Franklin.

The several Republican Congressmen living at the Roosevelt Hotel are always careful to point that out to constituents back home.

Our Specialty: Washington, Mrs. Roosevelt regrets, does not have the model public welfare institutions that it should, but there's one thing it is an authority on. And that's how to keep starlings from roosting on buildings.

The other day news came that Oklahoma City is proposing to use Roman candles to shoo starlings from downtown buildings.

Washington officials shook their heads. "That won't work," they said. "We tried it years ago. Neither will riot guns work," they added. "The starlings just cock their heads and laugh at you. We've tried everything, firehoses, smudge pots, even burning rubber tires in trees.

"The only thing that works is balloons filled with gas"—which explains why certain buildings in Washington frequently assume a carnival-like appearance.

Farm Women Can $768,564 of Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia farm women canned an estimated $768,564 of food in home and 4-H Club activity in 1939, Miss Janet Cameron, food and nutrition specialist of the agricultural extension division of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, Va., said in announcing winners of two Statewide canning contests.

Mrs. W. A. Moon, of the Spouts Spring Club, of Appomattox County, won the $50 first prize in a contest sponsored by a glass jar manufacturer, and Mrs. John Nuckells, of the Fairview-Mount Pleasant Club, of Wythe County, won the $20 first prize in a similar contest sponsored by another glass jar manufacturer.

Philadelphians For Auto Meters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A recommendation that parking meters be installed on central city streets has been prepared for City Council by a special citizens' committee appointed to analyze traffic congestion in Philadelphia. An ordinance legalizing the meters and setting up fines for violations will be submitted to the Council by Feb. 15, it is expected.

The citizens' committee, which has proposed that the meters get a six-months' trial, has determined that 1,290 meters would be needed in the area where the experiment would be made.

Merchants are reported to be in favor of the trial. The traffic congestion at present, they say, cuts into their volume of business by making it difficult for shoppers to park in the shopping area.

Big Waves Subside At Redondo Beach

REDONDO BEACH, Calif., Feb. 7 (AP)—Churning waves which in two days have ripped the City's strand, summer playground of thousands, to bedrock in places subsided today.

Experts said extreme high tides were past for at least two weeks. But concern was felt lest a storm send 20-foot waves pounding again against seaside apartment houses, homes and shops already undermined and weakened.

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Göring's Duties in Reich Test Organizing Ability

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor formerly in charge of the Monitor's Berlin Bureau

LONDON—"While the Allies still face the difficulties of the transition from peace to war, the leadership of the National Socialist state advances determinedly from the unified control of its war economy to increase its lead still further."

In such words the National Zeitung, of Essen, Field Marshal Hermann Göring's organ, recently welcomed the Field Marshal's appointment to supreme controller of all branches of German industry, and of government departments, serving war purposes. Marshal Göring, who was formerly only in charge of civil economic affairs now becomes also the Third Reich's economic dictator of the war, and closest co-operation between all branches of economic life is assured.

This appointment is intended to counter the Allied blockade and will probably aim at preventing inflation by the introduction of a widespread rationing system and even by the new Government measures fixing certain standards of living for the nation, and the conversion of any earnings above the prescribed level into forced loans.

Such a state of affairs appears to observers here as hardly justifying the claim of the National Zeitung to the "lead" which Germany has over the western democracies. For even if it is better organized, the great limitations of its resources is a handicap which cannot easily be set right. In fact, any new appointment for Marshal Göring in the past always presaged some new unpopular move, and the present one is not considered the exception.

Military Influence Increased

In any case, reports from Berlin indicate that the Field Marshal will require all the faith which Adolf Hitler placed in him at the inauguration of the Four-Year Plan in 1936 when he said, "For the General the word impossible does not exist," if he is to succeed in the arduous tasks ahead.

The powers previously enjoyed by Marshal Göring appeared comprehensive enough to enable him to carry through any new changes, so that the importance of the new appointment lies in the fact that the military influence on war economy is greatly increased by this re-organization, and the control of all transport and export trade come directly under Marshal Göring.

Had the Four-Year Plan fulfilled all that was claimed at its introduction nearly four years ago this would not be necessary. But early in 1939 it was clear that there was much re-duplication, many difficulties regarding the competence of various departments, and that bureaucracy was the real gainer.

Change in Procedure

At the outbreak of war, measures were introduced for speeding up production by the extension of working hours, while simultaneously causing real wages to drop, taxes to increase, and labor protection legislation to lapse. The result was decreased production and these deflationary measures which aimed at stabilizing wage and price levels had to be withdrawn because of opposition from both employers and employees.

What occurred in social policy also occurred in finance. The so-called "New Finance Plan" made national credit much nearer, a new thrust at the currency has resulted from the inflationary nature of the taxation certificates (Steuergutscheine), and neither the national debt nor the note issue has been reduced.

The "new financial plan" provided that 40 per cent of the sums which the Reich owed to contractors should be paid in special tax certificates. These were divided into two types, the first of which could be used to pay taxes within a period of six months. The others could not be used for a period of three years, at which time they become negotiable at 112 per cent of par.

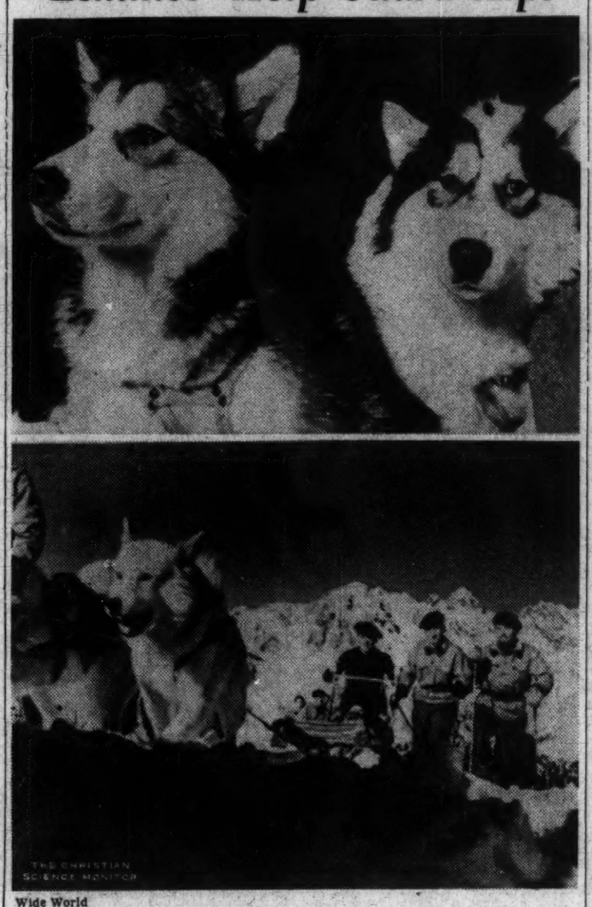
The system is somewhat similar to a tax certificate scheme used by the von Papen Government in 1932 to finance public works for the relief of unemployment.

Unexpected Turn in War

It should also be noted that the war has taken an entirely different course from that generally expected. The mobilization of millions of men has meant a serious threat to practically all industries except those on war work. The authorities were, therefore, faced with the possibility of serious increases in unemployment, and so had to divert their attention from measures for creating work.

This means that Field Marshal Göring is now faced with this most colossal task, not simply to build an air force secretly or to speed up war production, but so to organize all the natural resources that the Third Reich can withstand an enemy which is growing overpoweringly stronger in arms each week and at the same time create employment at home—do all this out of a treasury of precious metal, foreign exchange and human labor which has already been well-nigh exhausted through the "cannons not butter" campaign of the past five years.

'Eskimos' Help Guard Alps



Wide World
French Alpine Troops Keep on the Alert
A team of Eskimo dogs in action with France's crack Alpine soldiers.

Reich Confident, Goebbels Says

BERLIN, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in an address to subordinates yesterday, warned that settling accounts with the Western Powers "will be no child's play."

But the German people, he said, are convinced that "this time there will be a final big decision with the states which are trying to eliminate Germany as a power factor."

Dr. Goebbels said the German people are confident that it is a superior Reich which faces today's issue.

"Germany has taken note of the will of its enemies, which is to crush Germany once and for all," Dr. Goebbels said. "Calmly, with sober determination, the Reich faces the decision on this issue. Confidence in our absolute superiority in all fields does not admit the slightest doubt as to the outcome.

"Certainly we know that settling accounts with the western plutocracies will be no child's play. But Germany hears from the lips of the Führer that the Reich hasn't been sleeping the last five months. Really, everything has been thought of, measures for every contingency have been anticipated so Germany can follow the Führer in utter confidence."

For every German, Dr. Goebbels continued, there is only one pertinent question: "How shall we win this war? Everything else is subordinate, nothing else means anything, all that we do, say, think, undertake or prepare must be of service to the end of answering this all-important question."

'Keep It Under Your Hat'

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP) — John Bull put a warning finger to his lips in a Britain-wide "sshhh!" yesterday.

While Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was telling the House of Commons that the death penalty was under consideration for persons responsible for leakage of important information to the enemy, London's "hoardings," (billboards) subway and bus partitions and ancient brick walls flamed with posters bearing these catch phrases:

"Keep it under your hat!" "Lives are lost through conversation."

The anti-gossip compaign, designed to protect Britons on secret wartime work on land or sea, was launched against a scare-motif of Adolf Hitler cupping his ear for vital information.

One especially grim poster portrayed a sinking ship with the blazing legend:

"A few careless words may end in this!"

Others portrayed an intently listening Hitler and the rhyme:

"Whether alone or in a crowd,
Never write or say aloud
What you are loading, whence you hail;
Where you're bound for: when you sail."

Still another poster jingled:

"If you've news of our munitions,
keep it dark;
Ships or planes or troop positions, keep it dark;
Lives are lost through conversation;
Here's a tip for the duration!:
When you've private information,
Keep it dark!"

Sir Kenneth Lee, Director General of the Ministry of Information, directed the campaign.

Snowbound

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Censorship regulations permitted publication yesterday, for the first time, of details of the worst snowstorm of this century which crippled British transportation Jan. 27.

The storm blocked 1,500 miles of railway, stranded some trains in isolated spots for days, cut off hundreds of villages from fuel and food supplies, and in one case made it necessary to drop food from airplanes to troops.

At one time nine trains were stalled on Beattock Summit, in Dumfries.

Villagers in remote parts of rugged Westmorland County yesterday welcomed the arrival of supplies after 11 days of isolation.

School Bells Again for Britain

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The British Government served notice on 400,000 British school children today that their wartime holiday must end to save them from a "growing demoralization."

Lord De La Warr, President of the Board of Education, announced in the House of Lords that school attendance for children still living in the so-called danger areas will be made compulsory.

The new policy was announced in reply to a question from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

No Schooling for 400,000

Out of nearly 1,250,000 children now in the danger areas—those from which children were removed early in the war to places safer from air raids—about 400,000 are getting no schooling, Lord De La Warr said.

Lord De La Warr said that whatever the risks of air raids—and he said he thought they still were great—"we must see that every child goes to school somewhere."

"If parents are not willing to send their children to the comparative safety of reception areas, then they must sen dthem to school in town," he said. "The moment the children can be accommodated, attendance must be enforced."

Full time schooling is the objective, Lord De La Warr said, but a half-time provision for all children by April will be an acceptable minimum.

Efforts are to be made to have school buildings commandeered for war purposes returned, and in some cases the same buildings may be shared by schools and civil defense organization.

Archbishop's Question

Debate centered on a question by the Archbishop of Canterbury as to how the Government proposed to solve the education problem caused by removal of children from urban centers to places of safety from air raids.

An informed source predicted renewal of compulsory school attendance in "safe" areas, suspended at the outbreak of the war. Discussion was expected also to touch on what should be done for youths 14 to 20 years old, for whom education never has been compulsory.

More than half of the children removed from cities at the start of the war have returned because bombing of British cities has not materialized.

The London Times said that "if children are allowed to assemble in cinemas, run in the streets in the blackout, work at errands and in shops, there seems to be no good reason why they should not run the risks of assembling in schools with teachers who look after them."

Restore Bread Price, Ask New Yorkers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW Y ORK, Feb. 7—Commissioner of Markets William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., is studying a request from the Co-ordinating Committee Against Profiteering that he use every resource to restore the price of bread to 10 cents a loaf.

The Committee charged that the recent rise in price, carrying bread to 11 cents a loaf in many stores, was unjustified and that it was "an early instance of profiteering by unscrupulous business men using the European war as an excuse for raids on the consumers' pocketbook."

The Committee, headed by Mrs. Blake Cabot, said that the increased price of bread strikes most directly at those least able to bear it; and submitted statistics purporting to show that there has been little rise in the price of such bread-making essentials as flour, sugar, and lard.

Letters Paint Lansing Days Of Diplomacy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Robert Lansing, World War Secretary of State, was preparing for the United States' entry into the war on the side of the Allies nearly two years before this country finally broke with Germany, his secret correspondence reveals.

The correspondence is to be published by the State Department within a few weeks, and, authoritative sources said, will disclose this fact and many others throwing new light on the trying 1914-13 period of American neutrality and belligerency.

It was taken by Mr. Lansing from his files in the State Department when he fell out with President Wilson and resigned in 1920. After his passing his relatives returned it to the State Department and Congress authorized an appropriation to publish it. The letters will appear in two volumes of about 700 pages each.

Many exchanges of private memoranda between the Secretary of State and his President are included. In one, written in August, 1915, Mr. Lansing stated his belief that a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany was probable and analyzed the advantages the United States would receive from such a break.

Various Questions Clarified

One of the most striking sections centers around the British nurse, Edith Cavell, whom the Germans shot on suspicion of spying and aiding prisoners to escape. At that time, the American Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, took energetic steps to save the nurse's life and delivered a strong protest to the Germans against the execution. Publication of the correspondence will show he took the action without authorization of the State Department, indeed without notifying the Department until after he had taken it.

Release of the Lansing papers also will bring greater clarification to one of the few items of "secret diplomacy" in American history—the so-called Lansing-Ishii agreement between the United States and Japan. In the agreement, signed in 1917, the United States agreed to Japan's "special interests" in China. But in exchange Japan agreed that all nations should be on the same footing in China. This second point was made a secret clause and Mr. Lansing had frequent occasion to regret having consented to keep it secret, especially after the Japanese translated the phrase "special interests" into "paramount interests."

Action on Shantung

Another front-page highlight of American foreign policy thrown into greater relief in the correspondence is the American effort to force Japan out of Shantung, China, which Japan had seized from Germany at the outbreak of the World War.

The papers are understood also to throw new light on the differences of opinion which led to the break between Mr. Lansing and President Wilson and Mr. Lansing's resignation in February, 1920.

The two volumes will begin with March, 1914, when Mr. Lansing became counselor of the State Department, and continue through his tenure as Secretary of State starting in June, 1915, after the resignation of William Jennings Bryan. They show that even when Mr. Bryan was Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing was in frequent direct contact with President Wilson through letters, private notes and memoranda without any apparent reference to Mr. Bryan.

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Poles Under German Rule Shifted to Inland Areas

By the Associated Press

A mounting influx of Polish nationals from the German-annexed area into the narrow so-called "Governor's Area" is beginning to throw some light on the future of this nominally Polish area which Reichsführer Hitler had designated to be a German-dominated vassal state.

Now that the Polish buffer state's boundaries seem at least temporarily fixed, it is believed that at least 4,500,000 of the 7,500,000 Poles inhabiting the west are to be transferred to the interior.

The immediate result has been evidences of intense overcrowding of the area, growing unemployment, and prospects of rapidly dwindling resources.

For one thing, the coal basin of Dombrowa has been annexed by the Reich and will not be included in the Poland of the future as contemplated by Germany. In the west, the frontier is to pass about one mile to the west of Czestochawa. In other words, while the concession to Polish religious feelings is being made by leaving to Poland the town which holds religious significance for Poles, the border of Germany is right up to that city.

Labor Traded for Goods

From Czestochawa the border line goes about four miles southward, passing through Olkusz and east of Trzebinia. This means that the entire industrial area of Kracow, including Wadowice, Skawina, and Chrzanow is claimed by the Reich.

The "Governor's Area" thus will have no coal, only very little timber around the Kielce district, and, although essentially agrarian, will not be sufficiently productive to make it self-supporting as regards farm products. It will have only an important war industry around Sandomierz (which will of course have to produce for German needs or as Germany directs and never for a potential enemy of Germany), and the foundries of Ostrowiec near Radom.

Generally speaking, Polish economists believe that only one third of the requirements of the "Governor's Area" will be satisfied.

As to the manner in which the "Governor's Area" is to obtain the missing two thirds, reports persist that the exchange of goods between the Reich and the area will take place on the basis of compensation. That "compensation" necessarily must be Polish labor for German goods, for the "Governor's Area" will have nothing except munitions to export. Seen through Polish eyes, this means the Poles will be under German masters.

Reserves Used Freely

Only 30,000 men have registered as unemployed. Everybody knows the number necessarily must be greater. If men fail to register it may be because they fear they may be ordered to go to work in Germany.

The number registered as unemployed is expected to increase as the reserves with which Warsaw was stocked when the war broke out become exhausted. Apparently no effort at rationing existing supplies is being made. Fine pastry, for instance, still continues to be sold. There is no compulsion, such as obtains in Germany, to mix husks with the flour.

Requistions by the German Army of occupation help further to reduce existing reserves in Warsaw. Shoes, textiles and women's stockings, all of which are scarce in Germany, are sought after especially by visiting or occupying Germans.

Reich Repatriates 118,000 in Red Area

By the Associated Press

Krakow, Poland, Feb. 7

German authorities said yesterday that repartriation of Germans living in the Polish regions now occupied by Russia is regarded as complete.

In 42 days 118,000 Germans with 22,000 horses, 1,500 cattle and 12,000 wagons have crossed westward over the line of demarcation between Russian and German-occupied Poland.

The Germans used 140 railway trains for the transfer, shunting them back and forth constantly.

'Rooms Where There Is Light' Comfort Poles in Rumania

By Ann Cardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—Some 4,000 interned Polish soldiers in Rumania—at first threatening revolt because of distressing economic plight—are now reported beginning to enjoy their confinement as the result of a Rumanian experiment in relief administration.

In a barbed-wire enclosure about 50 miles northwest of here on the Walachian plateau Polish refugee soldiers were beginning to grumble about their almost complete lack of personal effects, money, and clothes. Autumn rains made the place a marsh and the cold and mud rendered living conditions untenable.

Rumanian authorities, in view of the increasing discontent among the prisoners, last month sent a representative of combined relief agencies to the camp to find a way of improving conditions. He found the men strongly dissatisfied ready, in fact, to stage a revolt.

Quick Action on Program

But the relief worker laid his program before them, and succeeding in winning their co-operation.

In 48 hours they had the two barracks assigned for "swietlica" or foyer use finished. Shortly a full program was under way. There were benches and rude tables where men could sit and write or play chess, checkers, or dominoes. There was a good radio, daily papers, a traveling library, a canteen where bread by the piece or the loaf, hot tea, simple, nourishing, cheap sweets were sold; and also where coarse black and white thread and needles and such needed articles could be bought. Here was a place that was light and clean and warm, with things the men longed for. And there was room for 500 men to gather in each of these halls.

Talk of revolt gave way to demands for more swietlicas—more of the "rooms where there is light." So two more barracks were designated for this purpose. A similar social center was then opened for his 200 Rumanian soldiers, the camp guards. This was readily agreed to, and in just one week from the day the relief worker went into the camp all three swietlicas were in operation; and the officers were emphatic in their assertions that the whole tone of the camp had been changed.

Men's Interest Aroused

At Christmas a hangar-like building erected between the two long rows of barracks that flanked the enclosing wire was opened seating 2,000, for picture shows, theatrical performances, and physical education. A dramatic club was already at work, doubtless the first of several. Plans for physical education had been made. An orchestra made its appearance along with a chorus. The men were full of projects and plans. They had something to look forward to. The Rumanian Government began paying each man 300 lei, approximately 60 cents, a month, thus providing something with which to buy more bread, or a spool of thread. The first day the canteens were opened in the two swietlicas they took in 17,000 lei.

The best proof of their appreciation of the program of these agencies is found in the crowded swietlicas.

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National Poll Approves Civil Loan to Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—While friends of Finland were pressing in Washington for Federal Government aid for the far northern Republic, a Nation-wide poll by Dr. George Gallup, Director of the Institute of Public Opinion, made public here today, revealed a substantial majority of the American people favor a nonmilitary loan authorized by Congress for civilan aid. The survey reveals, however, a majority of those answering the poll are against a military loan by the Government, the vote being 61 per cent opposed and 39 per cent in favor of United States' financial aid for military supplies.

Fifty-eight per cent of those replying to the questionnaire favored nonmilitary aid to Finland, while 42 per cent opposed such aid, indicating popular support of President Roosevelt's original proposal.

No Bar to Bond Issue

Reports from Washington indicated today that Administration leaders hoped for early action on the proposal to lend further financial aid to the Finns. Those hopes rose when Jerome Frank, Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that he saw no immediate bar to registration of Finnish Government bonds in the United States. Recommendations of the Foreign Relations Committee before the Senate today are expected to result in a loan of not more than $25,800,000 restricted to nonmilitary supplies,

Mr. Frank's statement before the Committee yesterday gave further impetus to the movement which has been on here for several weeks to float a private loan for Finland in the United States through an agent named by the Helsingfors Government. It is known that President Roosevelt favors helping the Finns in any way possible without violation of the Neutrality Law, and the members of the Senate who are following the President's lead were authoritatively quoted as anxious to clear away any possible obstruction to a Finnish bond issue.

Exploitation Charged

In this connection, Senator Pat Harrison, Chairman of the Finance Committee, introduced a resolution for speedy action by the Securities Exchange Commission on the registration of any application for a Finnish bond issue.

In the meantime, Representative William B. Barry (D) of New York, called for investigation by the House Committee on un-American activity of Finnish Relief Organizations and other groups "that have been created to assist foreign countries." Mr. Barry charged that the name of former President Herbert Hoover was being exploited for the Finns as it had been for Belgium before and during the World War and that "propagandists" were using the "unfortunate situation" of Finland to "inflame American public opinion."

"Our 'society people' from Boston to Palm Beach, most of whom believe that feeding needy Americans through the WPA is bankrupting the Nation, are in a frenzy trying to serve on a relief committee for Finland," Mr. Barry said in a letter to Representative Joe Starnes, (D), Acting Chairman of the Committee. "Cities and towns in the United States are being asked to adopt cities and towns in Finland. Like Belgium, Finland has become an American charge.

Points to Parallel

"All of these types of activities are a deadly parallel with what took place with Belgium during the years preceding our entry into the last war.

"Isn't it a strange coincidence," he added, "that Herbert Hoover is getting as much publicity in connection with Finland as he did with Belgium during the last war? I don't question Mr. Hoover's motives. I believe, however, that his name is being exploited."

Reports today from Mr. Hoover's headquarters for civilian relief and the offices of Fighting-Funds, Inc., alike revealed undiminished interest by Americans in Finland's plight.

Simultaneously with the observance of "Finnish Labor Day" by trade unions throughout the Nation, eastern railroad executives have joined Herbert Hoover, National Chairman of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., in the drive to raise funds for the alleviation of suffering among civilians.

Some Noted Assistants

A committee of presidents of eastern railroads, headed by C. E. Williamson, President of the New York Central System, and William B. Given, Jr., President of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, will seek corporate, executive, and employee gifts in the transportation industries, Mr. Hoover announced, following a luncheon with the railway executives at the Tennis and Racquet Club today. He added that three prominent churchmen had joined the sponsors of the Fund: William Cardinal O'Connell of the Roman Catholic See of Boston; Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., and the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Quick Action Asked

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, National Chairman of Fighting Funds for Finland, Inc., an organization launched last week to raise money for Finnish munitions, asked that contributions be sent as soon as possible for maximum results. He announced the opening of a New York City office at 9 East 46th Street today, with Pierre Jay as treasurer of the local unit. Mrs. Marjorie Nott Morawetz, of the executive committee, said formal opening of the New York office would take place in a few days. In the interval, she said, contributions would reach the Fund there.

The imperative need of additional medical personnel and hospital supplies was stressed in a cable to the American Red Cross from Dr. H. Spencer, in Finland. Dr. Spencer said that 25,000 hospital beds were needed for civilian relief.

Belgian Benedicts A. W. L.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Belgian General Staff announced today that soldiers would be given an extra five days on their leaves if they are getting married.

Lion Gobbles Contributions to Help China

Californiana, Inc.

The 'Lion of Buddha' Starts on His Rounds

These five Chinese misses make tour of shops and stores of San Francisco's Chinatown during the New Year festival and into the lion's mouth goes money wrapped in lettuce leaves. Thousands of dollars are collected in this way to aid the cause in the homeland.

Chinese Show Fresh Hope for New Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—This year (1940) the traditional and unusually brilliant celebration of Chinese New Year throughout the United States, yes, and even by Chinese families throughout the world, will carry with it a new feeling, as they say, "that we have more than a 50-50 chance of maintaining our national freedom and political independence in the Far East, and peaceful relations with all the world."

This attitude is expressed here in San Francisco, where 20,000 Chinese live in historic "Little China" in the heart of downtown San Francisco. The attitude of leaders of this community is considered significant as most of the headquarters of the Associations (former Tongs) and fraternities of Chinese scattered throughout the United States are located here.

For the past three years Chinese New Year's—celebrated about one month after the Occidental celebration—has been the signal for Chinese in America and the American-born Chinese to bend every effort toward securing financial aid for the war relief program in China. Instead of time for celebration, New Year's has been a serious period. For the last two years here there have been no traditional fireworks and the "ping-ping-ping" of tiny red firecrackers has been absent. It was pointed out that nearly $10,000 was usually spent for fireworks. This money was contributed by the tiniest tot and the most venerable of ancients to the war relief fund.

Now a New Hope

But 1940 (or the year 2490, according to the old Chinese calendar) shall be a year of "success, progress, and greater unity for China," declare San Francisco's Chinese.

And such plans have been made that every visitor to Chinatown—during the New Year's Week, Feb. 6 to 13, and thousands will be on hand—cannot help but notice the new spirit evidenced by the whole community.

Not that Chinatown is going to go overboard in this celebration business, No indeed. There is also a method to their gaiety. This purposeful outward expression of joy is to interest others than Chinese again and continuously in the struggle in faraway China. For the "undeclared war" is still being pursued and vigorously so, lest anyone tend to find the Finnish conflict more pressing in the news these days.

Needy Not Forgotten

The Chinese refugees, homeless children, old men and women, students, and small farmers and shopkeepers are still in vital need of relief. Thus it is that Chinese New Year's here in San Francisco this year—in addition to celebrating the coming of the New Year, and expressing thanks for the success in defending against the invader—will celebrate the culmination of great American "Rice Bowl" drive, begun last summer by Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

The "Rice Bowl" drive—under the sponsorship of the organization which calls itself the United Council for Civilian Relief in China—ends here. Already "Rice Bowl" drives in 700 American cities have produced more than $163,000 to help provide "rice for the bowls of China" in 1939. Paul C. Smith, General Manager of the San Francisco Chronicle, heads the three-day drive for funds here, Feb. 9-11. Former President Hoover is rated as a member of the committee.

Thus the San Francisco New Year's Jubilee—watched and discussed by Chinese, and their friends, the world over—takes on a double purpose. The bright color, the great Dragon parade, the unusual pyrotechnics, all will be a part of the "Show for China."

Finnish People United Despite Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

them had been to Russia and they believed the repeated promises of the Bolshevists about respecting the rights and independence of small nations.

Today they have rallied with the rest of Finland to resist the foreign invader.

Donate Pay for Planes

The factories work full speed. Women replace those men who have been called to the front. In response to the workers' own initiative the factories now operate seven days a week. The workers contribute the double wages received for their overtime to the national defense.

One woman textile worker told me, "we hope in this way to raise enough to buy fighter planes to keep off the Russian bombers so we can work undisturbed by air raids."

Already indeed Soviet bombers can no longer raid Tammerfors unchallenged. Two days ago six of them which tried to reach the city were brought down by Finnish fighting planes.

Hundreds of such planes will be required if Finland's civil population is to be protected during the spring and summer months when the lengthening days increase the danger from the air.

Festoons on Debris

Hosts of naked chimneys tower gauntly over charred debris of Tammerfors. Street after street is lined with gutted housefronts festooned with thick cascades of icicles like Niagara Falls in winter.

Among the ruins women in gray shawls crawl searching for traces of their vanished homes. This scene is not at the front but 250 miles from the nearest fighting zone.

It is Finland's largest industrial center. When I was shown over a large cotton mill by the spinning master, a glib little Lancashire man, if it had not been for the ruins I had just seen I could have forgotten indeed that I was in Finland and imagined I was somewhere in the English north country.

Bales of cotton bore Galveston and New Orleans labels. The machinery also bore English trade marks.

Stalin's Thanks

In Czarist days many a Russian revolutionary hunted by the police found refuge here. Among others was Joseph Stalin. On Dec. 21, he sent his bombing planes to show his gratitude to the Tammerfors workers for their hospitality extended 25 years ago.

Bombed Seven Times

Since the first raid Tammerfors has been bombed seven times. A total of 1,024 bombs has been dropped on the city.

Few military objectives were touched but 250 dwelling houses were destroyed, leaving thousands of workers roofless in the bitter frost. The bombs were mostly incendiary evidently intended for setting fire to wooden dwellings as they are not effective on objects of concrete or steel.

Against this background of destruction, the continuity of daily life and the people's persistent industry seem almost miraculous. On the ruins are neat signs giving the new addresses to which shops, offices, or private dwellings previously located there have removed.

Everywhere masons and carpenters are busy clearing wreckage, boarding up shattered windows, and making repairs. The surviving cafés and restaurants in town are crowded.

Huge air-raid shelters large enough for 3,000 people or capable of containing whole machine shops, if necessary, have been hollowed in the living granite.

Smoking ruins such as I have seen here exist in every Finnish city. Abo and Vaasa, the chief Finnish seaports, are already half destroyed. Hangoe is like a modern Pompeii.

Furthermore, the Soviet fliers do not confine their operations to the towns. There is scarcely a village in southern and central Finland that has not been bombed. Even the evacuated women and children in solitar farm houses and cottages are often terrorized by low circling planes, and mothers fear to let their children out of doors, for some times the fliers have machine-gunned them.

Such is the brutal war on civilians whereby Soviet Russia hopes to counteract its reverses at the front.

Reds Parachuting

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 7 (AP)—The discovery of Russian aerial scouts yesterday over the vast Saimaa Lake system, a sparsely-settled island-dotted area north of Viborg, raised once more the possibility of attacks behind the lines by parachuting machine-gunners.

The Finns have already reported stopping previous attempts made on a small scale. No large-scale attempt has yet been made, however.

The Finnish Army communiqué yesterday reported:

"In North Finland the enemy dropped a few parachute-jumpers. Their landing places are known."

It reported also that the Finns themselves were employing an aerial innovation, bombarding Red Army infantry encampments at night by the light of the Russian campfires.

Couriers from the Karelian Isthmus front said Russian infantry was massed heavily in the Summa sector, 20 miles southeast of Viborg, and that, due to inadequate shelter, the troops were forced to build open fires which served as beacons for the night-flying Finns.

Russian bombardment of Finnish cities eased off yesterday as fog made flying difficult. However, the 701-ton Swedish steamer Wirgo was sunk by bombs in the Gulf of Bothnia and power lines at the northern city of Rovaniemi were broken by Russian fliers last night.

Alarms in Southern Finland were principally in the Lake Saimaa region.

Union Offers Reds Tickets to Moscow

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 7

The metal workers union at Varberg grew tired of hearing Soviet Russia lauded by its Communist members and decided to do something about it.

They offered free one way tickets to Moscow on condition departure be made immediately for nothing less than a ten-year visit.

There have been no takers, union members said.

Britain to Protect Lightships From Further Nazi Bombings

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, announced today special measures would be taken to protect lightships as the result of German air attacks in which some members of lightship crews have been killed.

Lightships, Mr. Churchill said, were never specially protected in wartime before and had always been regarded by civilized nations as outside the scope of bombing and consequently immune from attack.

He declared light floats would replace ships in certain cases.

[Reports that several undefended lightships were bombed and machine-gunned by German aircraft were made public following German air attacks on East Coast shipping Jan. 29.]

Germans Warn

By the Associated Press

DNB, the German official news agency, republished a warning Feb. 7 that neutral ships sailing in British convoys "expose themselves to all the dangers of war."

The comment was in connection with Swedish reports that the 6,873-ton Swedish freighter Pajala was sunk without warning Jan. 18 off the coast of Scotland.

DNB said nothing was known to German authorities of the sinking of the Pajala, but noted that foreign dispatches said the vessel was in a British convoy. Consequently, the news agency said, she deliberately risked the danger of destruction without warning.

Meanwhile a crew of 39 Canadian seamen has arrived in Bermuda to take to Britain the German prize ship Düsseldorf, which has been renamed the Poland.

It originally had been planned to place a Bermuda crew aboard the vessel. No reason was given for the change in plans.

The 4,930-ton war prize was captured off Chile Dec. 15 and, after arriving in Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 12, were renamed the Poland in honor of Commander John R. Poland, Commodore of the British cruiser Dispatch, which seized her.

Stockholm reports stated that the 701-ton Swedish steamer Wirgo was sunk Feb. 6 by Soviet bombers near Mariehamn, in the Aland Islands.

The Wirgo was one of four ships which were en route to the Finnish port of Turku from Stockholm when word was received of the approach of bombers.

The crews, including 18 from the Wirgo, left the ships and reached an island over the ice. No one was hurt.

Crewmen said the bombers machine-gunned the decks of the Wirgo while she was sinking. None of the other boats was damaged.

London reported that the steamer Munster, 4,304 tons, sank following an explosion in which 20 were injured. More than 200 passengers and members of the crew reached land safely.

At the same time the Ministry of Economic Warfare announced that the cargoes of 114 vessels, including eight of the United States, were considered last week by the British Contraband Control. The entire cargoes of 90 ships were released.

Japan to Ask All 21 Nazis

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Japan will demand formally the return of all the German seamen seized by the British from a Japanese liner, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He indicated a note to this effect would be handed British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie within a few days.

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told the Diet yesterday that Japan was pleased by Britain's agreement to surrender 9 of the 21 seamen taken off the Asama Maru on Jan. 20, but that the affair was not yet settled. However, he said, Japanese ships had been instructed not to accept as passengers any more Germans liable for military service.

Crew Stranded

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Diplomatic action in Tokyo left 512 Nazi seamen, former crewmen of the scuttled liner Columbus, in a quandary today.

The Germans were puzzled over their future in the light of Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita's announcement yesterday that Japanese shipping firms had been instructed to refuse passage to belligerent nationals subject to military service.

A spokesman at the German Consul General's office said Mr. Arita's announcement "changed the whole situation" for the Columbus' crew, confined at Angel Island immigration station.

The spokesman indicated the German Embassy at Washington might ask the Immigration Department to reconsider restrictions placed on the sailors last week. The Department said the Nazis' status had changed from "distressed seamen" to "excludable aliens," and ordered them deprived of shore leaves they had enjoyed in San Francisco.

When the Germans arrived from the East Coast Jan. 17, it was planned to return them to Germany by way of Russia, with a Japanese ship to take them across the Pacific. The British blockade and seizure of 21 homeward bound German merchant seamen from the Japanese liner Asama Maru Jan. 20 changed these plans.

Curious M. P.

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Finland's Legation in London "is supervising an organization for the purpose of enabling volunteers to offer for service in Finland," Sir Victor Warrender, financial secretary to the War Office, told the House of Commons today.

Sir Victor's statement was a reply to Communist member William Gallacher, who had asked if the secretary would inform the "House who is responsible for offering inductments at Maryhill Barracks (British) to leave the Army for services with the Finnish forces,"

"I am not aware that any inducement has been given for the purpose suggested," Sir Victor replied.

How Danes Help

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 7 (AP)—Between 1,500 and 2,000 Danish workers registered yesterday at a newly opened office for voluntary civil work in Finland.

The workers, most of them unemployed, will take jobs in agriculture and industry left vacant by men at the front.

Intolerant Called Freedom's Enemies

GLASGOW, Scotland (AP)—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Opposition Liberal leader in the House of Commons, said Feb. 7 the "dangerous enemies of freedom" in Britain are not Fascists or Communists, but "those intolerant of the rights of others."

Speaking at Glasgow University, where he was installed as Lord Rector, Sir Archibald called freedom of the press and publicity the "best antidote to corruption."

He declared strong currents of controversy in Parliament and the press would result in a "more vital, progressive and robust national life."

Britain Advised To Clarify Stand

LONDON (AP)—The British Union of Postoffice Workers have sent to Prime Minister Chamberlain a resolution declaring the Government should clarify the basis on which it is willing to make peace.

"The merely negative declaration that the war is being fought against Hitlerism is completely inadequate and may lead to world catastrophe," the resolution said. "There should be no summary rejection of proposals to end the war, from whatever quarter they may come."

The Union's publication, which carried the resolution, said the majority of the membership approved it.

Luise Rainer as 'Joan' To Lead Youth Parade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Luise Rainer, the actress, to be dressed as Joan of Arc and mounted on a white horse, was selected to lead a parade of the American Youth Congress next Saturday.

The parade for "jobs, peace and civil liberties" will wind up on the White House lawn, where President Roosevelt is scheduled to address the delegates to the organization's four-day meeting.

Reich Denies Pledge to Reds

BERLIN, Feb. 7 (AP)—Germany has made no commitments to extend military or technical aid to Russia in the war against Finland, authorized German sources said today.

No military agreement whatever exists between Germany and Russia, it was said.

This does not mean a cooling off of relations between Berlin and Moscow, these sources said, but merely a public restatement of what was emphasized at the beginning of the Finnish conflict. It was stated then that Germany is disinterested in the Russo-Finnish war although it has a full understanding of Russia's position.

Germans mostly regard the partnership with Russia as a political necessity for the duration of the war, but active participation against Finland on Russia's side would be decidedly unpopular.

Authorized sources insisted that no military or technical aid was being given Russia in the Finnish war.

"The Reich never has been asked for military assistance or technical aid of a military character and no agreement exists for extending such help," these sources said.

Reports received here had indicated that part of the Russian strategy was to frighten the Finns by holding up the prospect of German intercession on the Russian side.

Yesterday authorized informants said the German Government had decided there was no basis for mediation in the Russo-Finnish conflict.

How Bulgaria Reacts Under War Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Peace and neutrality are the cornerstones of Bulgaria's policy today, but like other Balkan nations it finds itself preparing its economy and man power for war. The last two months have brought an increasing number of Government decrees that make everyday life in Sofia resemble that in the belligerent capitals. There are food restrictions, gasoline is rationed, the sale of certain metals and textiles is limited—all in the interest of military preparedness.

Wednesdays and Fridays are meatless days, and the authorities are strict about that. A "committee" goes from house to house. It has authority to take the lid off every pot on the stove to see if anything is being cooked with meat.

The horse and buggy are coming into their own again, since the use of private cars has been prohibited. Diplomats' and doctors' cars are the only exceptions. Taxis may operate only until 10 p. m., with the idea that after that hour they would be used only for pleasure, such as returning from dances or theaters.

Holiday shoppers in December found little that was new in the stores. This was partly because of severe import restrictions, in the interest of preserving Bulgaria's foreign exchange; and partly because the use of certain strategic raw materials within the country has been cut down by 50 per cent. The supplies of metal, wool, and leather are husbanded with the greatest care, for Bulgaria is an agricultural country and can produce little in the war of "Ersatz" (synthetic substitutes).

Compulsory Training

There is compulsory military service here and according to a new ruling nobody is exempt. As a result all the rich men's sons who bought their way out of taking their military training have now been called up to serve 2½ months. Many of them enjoyed the holiday season in the barracks.

With several classes of reserves under arms, women are having to take over some of the men's jobs, as in belligerent countries. Here where the people hold so closely to the tradition that "a woman's place is in the home," it is quite significant to see women as streetcar conductors or traffic police, for it indicates the extreme tension in the Balkans.

Preparedness is not, however, a sign that the Bulgarian people or their Government want war, officials say. There has probably been no time since the World War when this small Balkan state has been more willing to co-operate with its neighbors and postpone old grievances and territorial claims.

Foreign Policy Changed

This statement could not have been made last September. But since then Bulgaria's foreign policy has gradually changed until today it is in harmony with that of the countries next door—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Greece. This is what happened:

When the war began last fall many of the people here seemed to believe in a "pro-German neutrality." They hoped that thus Bulgaria could maintain a kind of balance of power in the predominantly pro-English Balkans. The fact that Germany is Bulgaria's best customer, plus seven years of intensive German propaganda, influenced this view.

Russia's re-entry into Balkan affairs, with a claim to Bessarabia, kindled the hope that the Soviets might help Bulgaria regain Dobrudja, lost to Rumania 27 years ago. Thus a pro-Russian sentiment has arisen, which led to the signing of the Russo-Bulgarian trade treaty—the first since the days of the Czar.

Pro-British Feeling

There is also a pro-British feeling for the other two to contend with. As one observer has aptly put it:

"Here, while many like caviar there are some who prefer roa beef. As for mixing sauerkra with caviar, most of them agre that it is a pretty good combination. However, it is not red caviar that they want; it is the Russian people they like and would welcome, not their Government."

Today the influence of Germany and Russia is being counteracted by the resolute Balkan policy of Great Britain and France, as well as by Russia's invasion of Finland. A policy of absolute, or even slightly pro-British neutrality for Bulgaria has been the result. The most recent evidence of the new departure is the joint declaration of neutrality and solidarity of views by King Boris III and the Turkish President on Jan. 20.

But Bulgaria's central position in the Balkans makes its neutrality precarious at best. Though the little country is not directly menaced by aggression, are are Rumania and perhaps Hungary, it lies across Russia's path to the Mediterranean and Germany's "drive to the East." There is a feeling here that if the war spreads to the Balkans, Bulgarian neutrality will be menaced, if not actually violated, and Bulgaria must be ready to defend it.

Associated Gas' Books Under Subpoena

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Subpoenas calling for the production of books and records of the Associated Gas & Electric Company and its affiliated companies were issued here by Hugh Fulton, Executive Assistant to United States Attorney John T. Cahill.

The documents are for study in connection with an investigation into possible violations of Federal laws. Mr. Fulton said the case would not be taken before a Federal Grand Jury for several days.

Beauty and Hospitality Lure Visitors Down South

Pretty Misses and Historic Treasures Abound

Left: Hall and stairway of Ravenna, shown on tour of Natchez Garden Club. Right: A little Natchez maid in the yard of Cottage Gardens, also shown on the tour.

Land-of-Cotton Pilgrimages Revive Antebellum Customs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NATCHEZ, Miss. — "You-all come visit our homes," said the charming present mistresses of Natchez' ante-bellum plantation dwellings some eight years ago. The stream of visitors that began to pour into Mississippi for the spring pilgrimages at that time is still swelling.

The March, as azaleas flame into bloom, garden club tours are resumed. Up and down the moss-hung sunken back roads of Mississippi purr the automobiles of the visitors, pausing again and again to allow the occupants to stroll through pillared doorways into the past of "Gone With the Wind."

The increasing number of old plantation towns that are opening their homes to tours gives proof that the Natchez idea is a solid success. There's quite a list of them this year, and many of them can be visited on the way to or from Natchez.

Informality Is Keynote

To travelers, the appeal of these tours is their informality. Visitors get the opportunity to talk with the quaintly costumed mistresses of the homes and hear about the family treasures of silver, china, old-furniture, and handcraft from the people who have inherited them. The South appreciates this interest, and it values, too, the income it receives from the "pilgrims."

Says the Mississippi Advertising Commission: "Recreating the past has a future in Mississippi. The oldest and most impractical relics have become the most profitable. . . .

Northerners who make the pilgrimages are delighted not only with the way they are received in the homes but with the evening entertainment—pageants and balls. During the month of tours around Natchez the garden clubs of that city hold "Confederate Balls," to which come the belles of the community in hoopskirted silks of every dainty color to dance with Southern gentlemen in white frills—and now and then a lucky visitor. The Natchez Garden Club opens its two weeks of tours on the night of March 24 with a candlelight reception in "The House of a Thousand Candles," the unmodernized Elmscourt.

Natchez Roads Good

Roads leading to Natchez are good, thanks to Mississippi's extensive road building program. But Natchez people are looking forward to even better and more direct facilities when the historic Natchez Trace, now being reconstructed, is finished. It will provide a scenic shortcut from Natchez to the northeast corner of the State. Ninety-six miles of the Trace are now either completed or well on the way, and about half the distance fully landscaped, reports Mrs. Ferriday Byrnes, president of the Trace Association.

From Natchez to New Orleans and the Gulf Coast is a short, pleasant trip, and the cities in the extreme South are timing their spring festivities with those of the inland cities. New Orleans holds its Spring Fiesta March 3 to 10. Gulf Coast Pageant Week, March 29 to 31, calls guests to the Seven-Cities-by-the-Sea: Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Gulfport, Long Beach, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, and Waveland. Here the romantic early French-Spanish history of the section is enacted.

Mobile Welcomes All

All through this period of tours, Mobile, Ala., holds out the welcome sign to tourists. During March, its 17 miles of azalea trail is a-bloom, and the fairy-tale Bellingrath Gardens are at their best. For the opportunity to see these many miles of floral brilliance visitors can thank an early French settler and today's Junior Chamber of Commerce. For it was Fifise Langlois who brought the first azaleas from his parents' home in Toulouse, in 1754; and it was the Junior Chamber, about 175 years later, which conducted a city-wide azalea planting campaign to give Mobile its Trail. The city is preparing for 100,000 visitors this spring.

Move by Moslem Raises Hope In London on Indian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 7—Despite the temporary breakdown of the talks between the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, and Mohandas K. Gandhi, the National leader, at Delhi, informed circles here still feel that there are prospects of an advance toward a Hindu-Moslem understanding which is generally considered to be an essential preliminary to any further forward step toward Indian self-government.

Importance is attached to the fact that Sir Sikandar Hyat-Khan, Punjab's Premier, who is a Moslem of moderate views with much influence among his coreligionists throughout India, has intervened in the interests of a compromise.

The issue, according to Mr. Gandhi, has now been narrowed to whether or not Indians are to be allowed to "determine their constitutional status." Here the difficulty is that the "India" to which Mr. Gandhi attributes this role does not include the Moslem and other powerful minorities, including the Princes, who are collectively far too powerful to be overridden and are not prepared peacefully to agree to the procedure he demands.

Allowance, however, has also to be made for Mr. Gandhi's own difficulties, there being strong adverse currents at war in the Nationalistic Congress Party itself, which make it necessary for him to feel his way very cautiously with his own followers.

In these circumstances much is hoped from Mr. Gandhi's statement that he wants a settlement and that he will use the failure of the present negotiations as "a stepping stone toward success," and also that he believes that Lord Linlithgow will do the same.

For the time being, however, it is understood that the Congress Governments will continue out of office, leaving the local administration to be carried on by the English civil service, as has been the case since the responsible Ministries resigned.

President O. K.'s Vinson Navy Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the House Naval Committee asserted after a White House call that President Roosevelt had approved his bill for a $654,902,270 two-year naval construction program.

Representative Vinson, who brought along a copy of the measure to show Mr. Roosevelt, said his Committee would act on it Thursday.

Originally, the bill called for a much larger program extending over five years. In its present form, it would authorize the building of an additional 167,000 tons of fighting ships, 75,000 tons of auxiliary vessels and 1,011 airplanes.

Architectural Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An exhibit of examples and types of modern architecture, opened in the Fine Arts Building at the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., will be shown through Feb. 12.

British Wives Seek 'Own Nationality'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — British women are waging a renewed battle to get freedom of nationality established for married women.

A deputation of some 100 British-born wives of aliens attended at the House of Commons recently to set their case before women members, explaining that several hundred more would have joined them had it not been for wartime restrictions placed upon aliens which forbade them to move more than five miles from their homes.

The question of nationality has, in wartime, a very special significance. On the one hand, the women pointed out, women of alien enemy origin are free to marry British subjects and from thenceforth to become British themselves—going where they please, hearing what they please, working how and when they please in a country with which their own country is at war.

British Women Affected

On the other hand, British born women who have married enemy aliens are subject to every restriction imposed upon their husbands. They are required to register as aliens, are not allowed to move—without permission in advance—more than five miles from their homes, are prohibited from undertaking any kind of national service, are refused British passports—even if they never leave the country—and are unprotected by British law if they travel abroad.

Moreover, should an alien husband lose his nationality, his British-born wife is unable to regain her original status as a British subject unless she succeeds in getting a divorce, or is willing to wait for five years while her husband himself is getting a certificate of British nationlity, or is left a widow.

In Great Britain the law as it affects nationality has, with one slight modification, remained unchanged since the passage of the naturalization Act of 1870, by which, for the first time in history, a British woman was made to lose her national status on marriage with an alien.

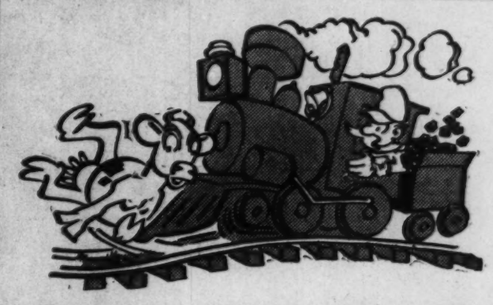
On 12 separate occasions since 1922, the question of nationality has been before Parliament—five Bills have been introduced. A Resolution has been adopted unanimously in the Commons. The Prime Minister has made a statement favorable to change, a Joint Select Committee of the Lords and Commons has been appointed.

Dominions Cited

In July, 1938, Lord Alness introduced a Bill which first would have restored the free nationality rights that women possessed before 1870. Secondly, it would have permitted women to regain the nationality that had been lost by them, and thirdly, it would have made it impossible for women of alien birth automatically to acquire British nationality by reason of marriage with a British subject.

In June, 1939, 26 women's organizations launched a joint campaign in support of Lord Alness' Bill, but the Government showed no sympathy with them, stating that, before any change could be made, the British Dominions must be brought into line on the question.

The women, in putting their case to the women Members of Parliament, asked for practical help in circumstances which represented, for many of them, a real state of emergency.



REMEMBER THE OLD-TIME COWCATCHER?

IMAGINE the cow streamlining a steam engine. It all happened this way. Years ago farmers didn't care much what a cow ate. So she foraged where she pleased. She often roamed onto railroad tracks. And engines had to sport cowcatchers in self-defense. And *you* drank milk that was far different from the pure, sweet Golden Crest Borden's delivers today. How times have changed. For the better part of a century Borden's has insisted on careful supervision of Elsie's diet, and she's been fenced in where the grass grew sweet. Cows today not only give better-tasting milk but purer, richer, more nourishing milk. We've benefited. The farmer has benefited. And the railroads have gone cowcatcherless. Borden's Farm Products.

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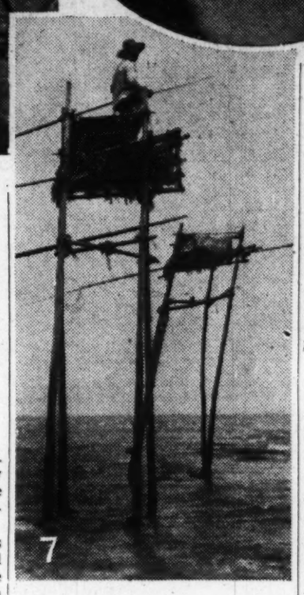
Today's Woman



Paul's Photos; DeCou from Galloway; © K. Maehara; © Underwood & Underwood

From country to country Neill James swung happily in her round-the-world stride as a self-supporting globe trotter. Scenes like these were the colorful background of her ramblings. (1) Afternoon chat over hibachi. Miss James, who spent three years in Japan, explains that "hibachi" means simply the heater with its coals of charcoal. (2) Along the Kona Coast of Hawaii, the most primitive and last foothold of old native Hawaiians. Miss James spent a month rambling up and down this coast. (3) Three little girls from Norway, a country Miss James holds dear in memory. (4) Kilauea Volcano in Hawaii, scene of one of Miss James's most thrilling adventures. (5) Here she is, sightseeing in Cambodia, in a bicycle-drawn ricksha. (6) Neill James, author, radio-commentator, and world traveler. (7) Japanese fisherman on the lookout for a school of sardines. From this elevation he can see far out into the water.

Woman Globe Trotter Never Lacked Good Jobs In Foreign Lands

Neill James, Who Has Worked Her Way Around the World Three Times, Tells What Qualities Are Needed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It may be only February to the rest of the world. But to Neill James indefatigable traveler who has completed her third work-your-way jaunt around the world, it's spring; and spring is the time to pack up again and be off. Where to? Anywhere! From wherever she is on the road to somewhere else Neill James' career of adventure is the answer to every maiden's prayer for equality in travel.

Neill James insists that any woman can do what she has done Sex is no bar to wholesome adventure. Endowed with emotional stability, average education, intelligence and business training, "a woman is limited only by her own imagination," says this slim, dark-haired young woman from Mississippi, who has made the atlas her back yard.

"On money I have earned in business," she said, when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor, "I have been up and down the world visiting Pitcairn Island, Japan, China, Manchukuo, Inner Mongolia, Philippine Islands, Penang, Malay Straits, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Bavaria, France, Finland, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Alaska, Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica Korea, Nova Scotia, the South Seas, Siberia, Russia and practically all of the United States of America. My latest trip was to Lapland where I spent a winter north of the Polar Circle traveling alone, living in tents on the snow with the Nomads. I am still traveling.'

Equipped with a general college education and a knowledge of French and shorthand, Neill James, before she was old enough to vote, set out on a borrowed $50 to see the world. On this first trip around the globe she increased many times her earning equipment. She was successively a stenographer, miniature painter, file clerk, diplomat, office manager, journalist, cost accountant, go-between, editor of a trade journal, copywriter, refrigeration expert and lecturer. She is now convinced that the average woman utilizes only about one-tenth of her potential ability.

"Toward any prospective opening I always assume the attitude that I can fill any job within reason. And usually I can," she says. "Of course, it takes longer to see the world by the earn-as-you-go method. But I find that by living and working in a country for a time, I really get to understand the people."

Unless she intends to remain in a place six months or a year, Miss James will not accept a position. She turned down jobs in India, the Philippines, China, Russia and Egypt.

"It isn't exactly correct to say that I turned down a job in Russia," she admitted with a smile. "I really wanted to stay a year in Moscow. I found more jobs there than in any other place I'd ever been. But there was a hitch, I couldn't get a visa extension without a job, and I couldn't get the job without first having the visa extension. I wrestled with Russian red tape for awhile; but in the end I had to depart.

Afraid Only Once

"I've never been afraid while traveling—except once, and then it was a sort of after-fear. It was on the Big Island of Hawaii where I had gone to watch the volcano Kilauea in eruption. At night the sky was illuminated so brightly from the column of light a mile high that one could read newsprint on a sugar plantation three miles distant. I stood on the brink of the fire-pit watching 35 acres of molten lava boil and bubble and spray fountains of fire 40 feet high. It was so hot that when a man's hat blew off, swirling high over the pit, the hat disappeared instantly in flames.

"A movie company was near by finding out the spectacle for a newsreel. The cameraman asked me to pose, silhouetted against the firepit. I not only posed, but sat on a rock and dangled my feet over the brink as an extra thrill. The following morning, when I returned to the firepit, I was horror stricken to find that the very ledge upon which I had so blithely sat the night before had crumbled into the crater."

From Hawaii, Neill James went to Japan. Although she could not speak the Japanese language, she placed in a newspaper an advertisement setting forth her qualifications. She received four answers, and from these selected a job—not the one paying the most money, but the one which she thought would be the most interesting. It was a position with the Japan Advertiser, a foreign language daily, at $200 a month. Later, when an opening occurred on the Staff of the American Embassy in Tokyo at a higher salary, she went right over and applied for it, and landed the job. She found Japan a charming country.

Pleasant Days in Japan

During the summer the Embassy retreated from the broiling heat of Tokyo to the cool mountain retreat at Karuizawa. Here in its summer quarters the staff worked mornings, having the afternoons free for swimming, hiking, horseback riding, tennis, golf and bridge.

"I attended the Imperial Chrysanthemum Garden Party given at the Palace by the Empress, climbed to the summit of the Sacred Mountain Fujiyama (12,365 feet high), cantered on horseback beneath blossoming cherry trees before breakfast in spring, played golf and had for my caddy a lad in blue-print kimono and wooden clogs. I learned to manipulate chopsticks, relish raw fish and shark's fins, and remove my shoes before entering a theater, restaurant, temple or home.

"Several times during my three-years' stay in Japan the earth behaved like a plunging broncho. And, believe me, there's a tremendous satisfaction in going on living after you have imagined your finish was at hand! I have a vivid memory of one temblor when the chivalrous male diplomats, to a man, shoved the one girl clerk and myself aside, leapt out the windows of the Embassy over a four-foot balustrade, and landed 15 feet below on the sidewalk which was heaving like an ocean in a storm. They leapt to safety—first!"

An Amusing Experience

In going from Dairen north to Harbin, Miss James found herself the only American on a train crowded with Asiatics and luggage bound for Manchukuo, Asia's new El Dorado. "In rail travel in the Orient no distinction is made between the sexes, and I found myself occupying a compartment with a Japanese and two Russians—all men. Not even a generous tip would effect a change, for there were no empty compartments.

"Then put me in with some women," I urged. "But there were no single women . . . only a few Japanese wives in kimono traveling with husbands going to Manchukuo to seek fortunes.

"What did I do? I stayed right there. There was nothing else to do. Later a young Russian poked his head in the door, and chatted with his compatriots—revealing that he had no place to sit or sleep. The Russians then invited him in, making five in the compartment. But the men were extremely polite, and allowed me the use of the compartment alone to undress."

Miss James says that she was impressed with the courtesy and consideration shown her by the average stranger encountered in her travels.

After going up and down and around the world three times, finding or creating jobs in Canada, New Zealand, Hawaii, Japan, Germany, France, and Central America as well as in the deep south and far west, Neill James declares, "There's always a job; and every woman who longs to go out and see the world ought to believe it.'

"Wasn't I afraid of being stranded in a foreign country? I should say not," she said. "The only time I have ever been financially embarrassed has been in America. Once my bank folded up, leaving me with $4.16 in a strange Florida town where I had gone, fatuously, to transform myself into a famous author! I didn't become a writer. Food and shelter were suddenly more important. And when I thus found myself without funds, I discovered that I had lost all fear of the 'lack of money' tyrant and had gained a wonderful sense of freedom.

"We only fear the bogies we haven't met," she said. Miss James insists that: "If you have a good digestion and a desire for adventure, the world is an exciting field. If your stomach can stand snails, raw fish, horse meat, whale, shark's fins, seaweed, and lizard, and you've a sense of humor and a curiosity about places, don't wait for your ship to come in! Let the world pay for itself as you go. There's always a job!"

Women's Movement Paved Way For War Service Today

European Women, Used to Working Together, Are Assuming War Tasks as Quietly as Men

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Women in Europe—widely separated from each other, and now seriously handicapped as regards co-operative activity—are nevertheless beginning to discover that the work they did together in the Women's Movement is today having marked effect on almost every phase of their existence.

For the past century the women of Europe, especially those of the more northern countries, have been engaged in a campaign to disentangle the political, economic and social snarls which hampered their freedom, and thus to open the way for the exercise of free citizenship.

This campaign of liberation was along various lines. And perhaps it would be correct to admit that few, if any, of these lines have yet reached a satisfactory final goal. Women of Europe are still struggling, for instance, for an equal moral standard, for economic equality in the wage-earning world and for rights in regard to nationality. In fact, one might extend this list indefinitely. In certain countries, even, women are still without the parliamentary franchise! Nevertheless, let me emphasize again, it is very evident that the inroads on such injustice made by the Women's Movement have been deep and telling, and that they are destined to have profound effect now upon a Europe at war.

In this connection it is interesting to note how little opposition the young woman of today encounters upon leaving home for war work, in comparison with the difficulties of the young woman of 1914. It is worth while to notice, too, how seldom she is now regarded as especially patriotic on account of her work.

All Over Europe

All over Europe at the present time, wherever it is possible to obtain news about it, the Women's Movement is having similar effects. Women are taking their share in the hazards of war as naturally as are men, and every bit as efficiently.

In Norway, for instance, the national activities of women have been centralized under H. R. H. Crown Princess Märtha. Centralization could never have taken place if women, trained in the Women's Movement, had not become so familiar with the requirements of public organization that it was second nature to them. Today in Norway representatives of professional women, of farming women, of home-keeping women, of women of the public services and of the various churches are all coming together at the Royal Palace in Oslo to discuss methods of co-operative work in time of war. Furthermore they will discuss how best to administer the sum of Kr. 10,000 which has been placed at their disposal by a Norwegian Insurance Company to aid the first stages of their work. This gift is a real recognition. Without the Women's Movement, it would never have been made.

In Switzerland

Then take Switzerland. In Switzerland women still do not possess the parliamentary franchise, Nevertheless, in Bâle the wives of men on active service have been offered training as tram drivers, and women motor drivers have been called up for special training in nursing and military science This too would not have happened without the Women's Movement.

There is Hungary too. Hungary has been busy with the centralization of women's activities along the line of the Norwegian centralization. Twenty thousand women have united under the presidency of Mrs. Keresztes Fisher, wife of the Minister of the Interior, for the purpose of seeing, as Hungarian women have always been famous for seeing, how best to prepare for a possible national emergency.

Some of the women concerned belong to old-established denominational societies. But the greater number represent groups which exclude non-Aryans from membership—such groups as the Patria Association of Women Authors, the Mene Group of Women Physicians, the Turul Student Group and the like. Together they are handling the economic problems of the rural population, the problem of the families of men on active service, the moral and social protection of home life—the whole broad question of how best to prepare defense services in case of an outbreak of hostilities.

For the First Time

In Hungary, too, women are for the first time included in Home Defense law. Every woman between the ages of 14 and 70 is required to give active help in case of need. If sufficient numbers do not volunteer for home defense work, women may in future be ordered to undertake it. None of this could have come about had it not been that the Women's Movement, penetrating into every country, has caused women to see themselves as something more than homekeepers and has induced them to train accordingly.

It is probable, although I cannot offer first-hand evidence of it, that almost every country in Europe could furnish a story of similar happenings. I do know this—that in Denmark a woman professor of archaeology, Miss Ada Bruhn, has been appointed by the War Ministry to the post of assistant at the Copenhagen Arsenal. That in Sweden Miss Olivia Nordgren has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Government's Food Commission. That in Latvia Miss Zelma Markune has been appointed Inspector of Women and Child Labor at the Ministry of Public Welfare, a Ministry which has, until now been handled entirely by men.

In Great Britain women have taken over almost every kind of hard and hazardous work without one question from anybody as to whether they were capable of doing it. This is entirely the result of the Women's Movement. British women, at the heart of that movement in Europe, have learned not to ask but to do. And they are doing superbly!

It has been suggested that the position of women in Europe will not be advanced by the present war as it was by the last; and people who know most about it agree with this view. The point is, of course, that during the years which intervened between 1918 and 1939, women were phenomenally active in their own behalf. They do not expect now the dramatic changes of twenty-odd years ago. But this is all to the good. The quiet work of the Women's Movement has made it possible for women to take their place in the work of their country as easily, or nearly as easily, as can men.

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Films in Prospect for Boston—Chamber Music Series Continues

Carole Lombard at Memorial; Nelson Eddy for Metropolitan

First-run films announced to open this week in Boston include the following:

Keith Memorial—"Vigil in the Night" and "Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love." Beginning with previews tonight and regular showings Thursday.

Metropolitan—"Balalaika" and "Earl of Chicago." Beginning Thursday.

Keith-Boston — "The Secret Four" and "Escape to Paradise." Beginning Thursday.

Continuing films at normally first-run houses, include these:

Fine Arts—"Harvest," French film now in its fifth week.

State—"The Shop Around the Corner" and "Congo Maisie," continuing through Feb. 14.

Orpheum—"Gone with the Wind," continuing through Feb. 14.

Paramount and Fenway—"The Fighting 69th" and "High School," transferring from the Metropolitan on Thursday.

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Lombard and Aherne

Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne, and Anne Shirley have the starring roles in "Vigil in the Night," RKO film based on the novel by A. J. Cronin, who was the author of "The Citadel." The story is said to be concerned with the career of a nurse, who assumes the blame for her sister's negligence, is dismissed, and joins a hospital in another town, where she becomes acquainted with a famous surgeon. George Stevens directed and the cast includes Julian Mitchell. Robert Coote, Brenda Forbes, Rita Page, and Peter Cushing.

The second feature, "Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," includes the song of the same title, sung by Betty Jane Rhodes, and relates adventures of a salesman and a runaway heiress played by Tom Brown and Peggy Roman. The cast includes Allen Jenkins, Juanita Quigley, Isabel Jewell, and Donald Meek.

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'Balalaika' With Music

Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey will be seen on the screen at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday in "Balalaika," a musical film with a story set against the background of Russia before, during, and after the revolution. The narrative is concerned with the romance of a Cossack colonel and the daughter of a revolutionist. Included in the cast are Charles Ruggles, Frank Morgan, Lionel Atwill, C. Aubrey Smith, Joyce Compton, and Walter Woolf King.

In "The Earl of Chicago," which is the second film on the bill, Robert Montgomery is supposed to be a Chicago gangster who becomes an English earl. The film shows him both in Chicago and in England. Among the players are Edward Arnold, Reginald Owen, Edmund Gwenn, E. E. Clive, and Halliwell Hobbes. The film was directed by Richard Thorpe.

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From Edgar Wallace

On the screen at the Keith-Boston, beginning Thursday will be two films, "The Secret Four," from a story by Edgar Wallace with Frank Lawton, Anna Lee, and Hugh Sinclair heading the cast; and "Escape to Paradise," with Bobby Breen, Kent Taylor, and Joyce Compton as the most conspicuous players.

Stage entertainment will include Lew Parker, comedian; with his company in "Follies of 1940; Patricia Norman, with songs; Gaudsmith Brothers, comedians, with acrobatic routines; the Three Dancing Debs; and Carl and Faith Simpson with marionettes.

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At South Station

An "Information Please" group composed of John Kieran, Oscar Levant, F. P. Adams, and Rex Stout, the latter as guest star, will be seen in the program of short features at the South Station beginning Friday. The bill includes "Mont St. Michel," a movie tour; "Radio Blockade," telling of law enforcement on the air; two color cartoons, and Ted Husing's "Aqua Rhythm"; Jimmy Dorsey's orchestra; "Remember When," dealing with early movie days; and a comedy.

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Poe and Lugosi

Beginning Wednesday the Trans-Lux will show a double feature program of horror films. One of them will be "The Raven," with Bela Lugosi as a deranged doctor who is supposed to be influenced by Poe's stories and has a stuffed raven in his study. The other will be "The Mummy," starring Boris Karloff.

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At the Telepix

Beginning Friday the program at the Telepix Cinema will be headed by "Information Please"—with Rex Stout, John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, and Oscar Levant, questioned by Clifton Faddiman—a Buster Keaton comedy; a study dealing with strange Western Hemisphere birds; "Top-notch Tennis," showing Davis Cup play in Philadelphia; "Alpine Skiing"; a travelogue, "Nassau in the Bahamas"; cartoons and a 30-minute news digest.

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At the Exeter

The program at the Exeter through today will be "Destry Rides Again," with Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart, and "Nick Carter, Master Detective," with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week, the films will be "The Great Victor Herbert," with Mary Martin and Allan Jones, and "All Women Have Secrets," with Joseph Allen and Jean Cagney.

Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey

In "Balalaika," film in prospect Thursday at the Metropolitan

Talbot

Trio From 'Night Music'

Jane Wyatt, Morris Carnovsky, and Ella Kazan in Clifford Odets' new play, which the Group Theater is bringing to the Shubert Theater Thursday.

Art Analysis at Andover

By Dorothy Adlow

The present director of the Addison Gallery of American Art will soon head the Worcester Art Museum, and a new director, Bartlett H. Hayes, will succeed him. A graduate of Phillips Academy and of Harvard, Mr. Hayes studied painting with Philip L. Hale in Boston. It is interesting to learn that Mr. Hayes first trained for a career as a chemist and then turned to the arts. He is not the first director of an American museum who has abandoned another field of professional activity for the arts.

Currently on exhibition is a very interesting analytical display. Edward Hopper's "Manhattan Bridge Loop" is the object of inquiry. Carefully prepared are a number of diagrams, sketches, models, photographs which are meant to indicate the many problems that the author solves in the process of making a picture. The dissection is, of course, hypothetical, for an artist may be motivated by these considerations unaware, impelled intuitively to select and distill shapes and colors and forms. The interpretation may seem somewhat stilted and pedantic, but it does give the layman an idea of the planning and thought which are implicit in making a picture. It reveals how foreign to art is the playful, merely inspired performance; how much hard work, precise calculation, knowledge and insight are presupposed.

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Of course, Edward Hopper happens to be an artist who leans toward the analytical. He is a painter of the American vanguard widely known for his searching portrayals of American buildings and street scenes. He says "my aim in painting is to project my most intimate reaction upon the canvas." He considers his method of painting a means toward a personal and emotional end. This fact is interesting, for there are others painting the American scene, like Charles Sheeler, who are prompted entirely by an impersonal or objective design.

In the Andover exhibition, evidence is furnished to show that the artist is a "pictorial architect." In order to make a picture he must manipulate materials with regard for adjustments of weights, shapes, spaces. The diagrams reveal explicitly the method with which the architectural problems may be handled. They show how the main forms are cubic (several cubes of varied shapes are put into juxtaposition); how perspective is introduced through the manipulation of diagonals; how movement is induced toward right and left in a picture; how the idea of lateral extension is emphasized; how the spherical motive is introduced to contrast with the angular; how light and dark planes are alternated to heighten feeling of space; how a limited number of hues are employed elastically for establishing the varied planes and for enhancing a mood.

There is a sort of formula deduced to summarize the salient elements in the picture.

All this may satisfy the spectator who wants things shown and proved, or the challenging layman who won't accept the inexplicable and unfathomable feature in the arts, that small but poignant margin of difference which does divide painting from architecture, that does mark the boundary between art and the sciences. Even those who prepared this speculative modus operandi know that where explanations end, there art begins. We have but to look at the picture by Mr. Hopper to find after the careful process of dissection that it seems particularly elusive. How far he has strayed from those two elementary colors, how much feeling he has read into those carefully adjusted lines, how those hard basic cubes have become dissolved and absorbed in a picture which is compact with feeling as it is complex with thought.

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There are also some water colors, each exhibited in conjunction with a photograph of the subject depicted in aquarelle. Once more we learn how much an artist gives to a subject, how greatly he deviates from the authority of fact. Brush in hand, he is the one to decide how literal or how fanciful to be, what to include, what to omit. If he chooses he makes a tree larger, gives the roof brighter color, accents certain lines, suppresses others. Making pictures, as we all know, is no mere process of reproduction. There is invariably a personal element, a creative ingredient.

There is also at the Addison Gallery a group of prints by the American artist, Fiske Boyd. In drawings and etchings Mr. Boyd has pursued an independent course and with the passage of time his depictions depart more and more from fact, becoming simplified, abstracted, highly personal. He responds to rather unusual influences; for example, there is one drawing in which he uses a looped line which he likens to automobile driving. An etching, entitled "The Oak Tree," shows the extreme of a tendency toward awardness, in which the lineaments of the tree become a tracery of peculiarly oriented lines. Compared with the Hopper pictures, Mr. Boyd is a romantic responding more and more to pure intuition, and abandoning all links with the factual and reasoned elements in art.

Whoever visits Andover now will see a good display of water colors. There are on view water colors by Winslow Homer, Preston Dickinson, John Marin, A. B. Davies, Maurice Prendergast.

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J. Eliot Enneking

At the Twentieth Century Club through March 1 small oil paintings by J. Eliot Enneking will be on view.

Subjects which are very familiar have been treated by this painter in a manner which is pleasant and even refreshing. Once again we see Rockport and Pigeon Cove but this time the stock themes are treated with an amiable brush, soft colors, gentle light. Mr. Enneking has an eye for the quaintness which lies in the little old houses and churches. Without forcing any effect he translates their shapes and colors into nicely composed patterns. His is the Impressionist method, many colors juxtaposed in small strokes to contrive the illusion of light and atmosphere. The small pictures tell a great deal about some charming places in New England: Annisquam, Good Harbor Beach, Gloucester.

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At City Club

At the City Club there will be on view through Feb. 19 an exhibition of water colors by Polly Nordell. In still-life especially Mrs. Nordell has shown an apitude for recording flower arrangements. She works with a spare brush, but manages to convey the marked characteristics of each floral subject.

Paramount

Allan Jones

In "The Great Victor Herbert," scheduled for the Exeter beginning Thursday

Playwrights in Prospect

"Night Work," which the Group Theater is bringing to the Shubert Theater Thursday evening, is the most recent work of Clifford Odets.

The first of his plays to attain production was "Waiting for Lefty," a one-act account of the taxi strike in New York in the winter of 1934. "Lefty" was assembled in a Boston hotel room in three nights during the run of John Howard Lawson's "Success Story," a Group Theater production, in which Odets had a part.

The Group Theater then staged Odets' "Awake and Sing!" an analysis of a lower middle class Bronx family. The play ran more than six months.

Born in the Bronx on July 18, 1906, Clifford Odets had a regular elementary school education and attended Morris High School for two years. He was one of three children. His father was a printer except in intervals of practising other trades. During the 20 years when the family lived in the Bronx before moving to Philadelphia, Clifford was at various times employed as a sound-effects man in a radio station, radio announcer, advertising copywriter, and laundry laborer.

After leaving school, he joined the May Desmond Stock Company in Philadelphia, and stayed two years. From there, he became a member of the Chester, Pa., Stock company where for five years he played every type of part in a large number of productions, including such fare as "Way Down East," "Old Homestead," and "White Cargo." Then came three years with the Theater Guild in New York where his most memorable assignment was in "Midnight" by the Siftons. He was a member of the Group Theater from its inception in 1931 and played roles in "House of Connelly," "Gold Eagle Guy," "Success Story," "Men in White," and in his own "Waiting For Lefty."

Following the run of "Awake and Sing!", the Group presented Odets' "Paradise Lost." Then Odets went to Hollywood. Two seasons ago his "Golden Boy" served to reunite a temporarily disbanded Group and was the greatest commercial success he has had. It was sold to the films, had a summer run in England, and enjoyed a long road tour. "Rocket To The Moon" last season opened the Group's eighth year.

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Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway, author of "The Fifth Column," which will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Colonial Theater Monday evening, was born in Oak Park, Ill., 42 years ago. He spent much of his boyhood in Michigan. He was the son of a physician.

At 17 he left home to join the staff of the Kansas City Star as a reporter. During the first World War he joined an ambulance unit sent to the Italo-Austrian front. Soon he transferred to the Italian armed forces with an infantry regiment and was wounded by a trench mortar shell which killed several soldiers near him. For carrying a wounded comrade to safety he subsequently was decorated by the Italian Government.

When the war was over he returned to America, married, and resumed his journalistic career, this time with the Toronto Star, which sent him abroad as its Near East correspondent. At the conclusion of this service he went to Paris, and it was during his prolonged stay in the French capital that he published his first short stories. His first book of collected works came out in 1923 and a year later there was a second volume. Hemingway's first novel was published in 1926 after the author was back in the United States.

During the last few years Hemingway spent much of his time in Spain. Out of these experiences has emerged "The Fifth Column," his first full-length play, which the Theater Guild is now bringing to Boston prior to Broadway. The play is contained in a book of collected short stories, published in 1938. The acting version has been prepared by Benjamin Glazer.

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Olivia de Havilland

In "Raffles," film in prospect for Feb. 15 at the State and Orpheum

M-G-M Photo by Willinger

Robert Montgomery

In "The Earl of Chicago"

Music Notes

Serge Koussevitzky will conduct the sixteenth pair of Boston Symphony concerts in Symphony Hall, Feb. 23-24, following the orchestra's third visit of the season to New York and other cities next week. Dr. Koussevitzky will present for first performance here an orchestral concerto of Boris Koutzen, Russian composer living in New York. The concerto, written for five solo instruments with string orchestra, consists of Recitative, Passacaglia, and Finale. He will also conduct Hindemith's Symphony, "Mathis der Maler," and the Symphony in C, of Serge Taneiev.

♪ ♪ ♪

Women's Symphony

The second woman ever to introduce her own composition as soloist with the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Margaret Starr McLain, assistant professor of piano and theory of music at Boston University's College of Music, will play her Concertino in F minor at the orchestra's concert Tuesday evening in Jordan Hall, with Alexander Thiede conducting.

The only other woman to introduce her own work with this organization was Mrs. H. H. A. Beach.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sonata Recital

Gertrude Marshall Wit, first violinist of the American String Quartet, and John Sears, pianist, will give a sonata recital at the Women's City Club, Tuesday morning. Mrs. Wit will also play the Corelli Sonata in A major with Emma Endres at the Club on Monday evening, Feb. 19, when Miss Endres gives the second of five lectures on Music Appreciation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Scheduled Revised

The Boston Institute of Modern Art has revised the schedule for its Sunday evening series of programs of modern music. The concert originally scheduled for next Sunday will take place on March 10. The date of the final concert of the series will be announced later. The talk by Stanley Chapple, originally planned for tomorrow afternoon, will be postponed until March 7.

New Films to Follow 'Gone With the Wind'

Productions waiting to follow "Gone With The Wind," at the Orpheum, announced by H. M. Addison, division manager, include "Broadway Melody of 1940," with Fred Astaire, Eleanor Powell and George Murphy; "Northwest Passage," starring Spencer Tracy and Robert Young; "Rebecca," co-starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine and directed by Alfred Hitchcock; "Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney, and a sequel, "Edison, The Man," starring Spencer Tracy; "Raffles," co-starring David Niven and Olivia De Havilland; and "Strange Cargo," co-starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. In prospect also are Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald in their first picture in more than a year, "New Moon"; Eddie Cantor in "Forty Little Mothers"; "Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Lon Channey, Jr., and Betty Field; new Chaplin picture; "My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne, Madeleine Carroll, Henry Hull, Josephine Hutchinson, Laraine Day, and Louis Hayward; and "His Girl Friday," co-starring Rosalind Russell and Cary Grant.

Words and Movement

The synthesis of words and movement as the essential foundation for acting is the basis of a course in dramatic dancing conducted at The New School for Social Research, New York, by Maria Ley.

Miss Ley, a Continental dancer, has recently been appointed dance director in the school's drama workshop. She was formerly associated with Max Reinhardt, having devised and directed the choreography for his production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at Salzburg.

The Kolisch String Quartet

As the second event in the Chamber Music Series centering in Jordan Hall, the Kolisch String Quartet (Messrs. Kolisch, Khuner, Veisser, and Auber) played the following program last night: Mozart, Quartet in B flat (K. V. 589); Debussy, Quartet in G minor; Beethoven, Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2.

Those who attended this concert must have been reminded of the more palmy days of string quartet concerts; Jordan Hall was filled to the topmost seat in the balcony, and a company of listeners occupied stage seats—a circumstance not too often noted at chamber music concerts and one which may be an indication of renewed interest in this nearly ideal form of music. Before the end of the season, Boston will have been host to several string quartets, but probably none of them will have given greater pleasure than did the Kolisch Quartet last night.

The program offered no intellectual complications. The quartets chosen were standard and familiar. Thus the players placed themselves in a defensive position at the outset. They ably maintained that position. Their tone was of a singularly fugitive quality, which was valuable especially in the presentation of the Mozart and the Debussy. There have been performances of Mozart which seemed to embody more elegance, but for sheer refinement of tone, perfect timing, and balance, the performance last night was a criterion.

The familiar measures of the Debussy also shimmered and sparkled, especially in the second movement, "Assez vif et bien rythmé," where the individual tonal qualities of the instruments are sharply contrasted. Perhaps during the Debussy, more than in either of the other quartets, the characteristics of tone produced by each instrument became apparent. From the vantage point of this reporter, the balance between viola and cello, for instance, was perfect, a circumstance not too often observed. The blending of violins with cello was admirable, and materially assisted in the quality of the ensemble.

Listeners must have been impressed with the suggestion of improvisation which the players imparted to the works they offered. This quality was present in the Mozart; it also permeated the first movement of the Beethoven. Every quartet player knows that this Beethoven quartet presents many a pitfall for the unwary and it was a joy to find the Kolisch Quartet coordinating their talents with such undeniable freedom. Other visiting quartets have offered performances marked by greater vigor, perhaps, but few have revealed the refinements of quartet performance which the Kolisch Quartet revealed last night. The audience offered them an ovation, to which they responded with a scherzo movement from another well-known quartet. G. M. S.

"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier, has gone into production at M-G-M. Robert Z. Leonard is directing the screen transcription of the Jane Austen novel. Mary Boland, Edmund Gwenn, Reginald Owen, Maureen O'Sullivan, Ann Rutherford, Heather Angel, Frieda Inescort, and Karen Morley are in the cast.

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IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

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Gus Broberg and Dartmouth Basketball Five Here Tonight—Rossmen Beat Rangers

Harvard's Cage Opponent Power of Eastern League

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Basketball fans in this sector will flock to the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge tonight for a close-up view of the season's leading attraction in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. The Dartmouth Indians, who are currently trying for their third straight crown in the fast circuit, are in town for a meeting with the Crimson.

From the standpoint of competition, the game is not enticing. Wes Fesler, coach of the Harvard varsity, is the first to admit that the affair comes under the heading of "no contest." The small Crimson team has fought courageously against much larger opponents all winter and already has earned a league victory over the Columbia Lions.

Great Machine

But through the eyes of the basketball expert, the locals do not belong on the same court with the Indians. Watching the powerful Hanover machine in action, however, is an evening's entertainment, even though the eventual outcome is obvious from the very beginning.

Dartmouth last Saturday evening threw cold water on an ambitious Princeton five at Hanover, 56 to 33. In that engagement the starting Indian quintet averaged 190 pounds in weight and 6ft. 2in. in height. Gus Broberg goes to 185 on the scales and an inch over the six-foot level. He is the starting right forward. Charlie Pearson, at the other forward berth, is the same height, but five pounds lighter.

Sullivan Big

The starting center is Jim Sullivan, who stands 6ft. 3in. in his stocking feet and weighs 203 pounds. Bill Parmer, the left guard, is listed on the roster as 6-1 and 180. Working with him in the back court is Bob White, who goes to 6-2 and 185 pounds. White, incidentally, is the captain. Behind this first-string outfit stands a group of reserves almost equally as powerful in size.

There is scoring power in every berth on the Indian varsity, but the leading individual offensive thrust is concentrated in Broberg, who last season broke three records while pacing the entire Eastern League in scoring.

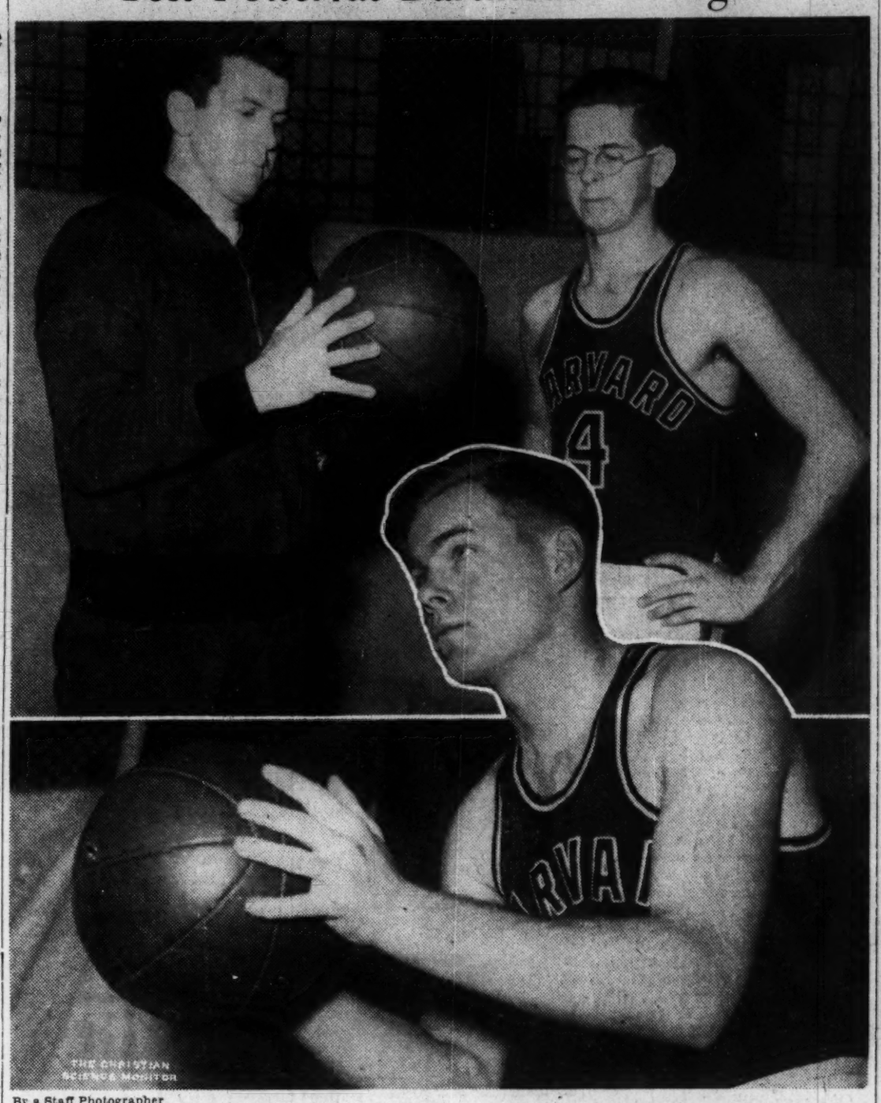
Three Records

The right forward sank 159 points, surpassing the previous high of Dan McNichol of Pennsylvania in 1921. His 68 floor baskets improved the record of 58 made by Johnny O'Brien of Columbia in 1938, and his 26 points in one game against Pennsylvania bettered by two the standard set by Al Bonniwell of Dartmouth in 1935. On Jan. 17 of this season, however, Broberg netted 29 points in another meeting with Pennsylvania, to erase the old standard for a single contest.

The Big Green to date has won three Eastern League tests and dropped one. Triumphs have been recorded over Pennsylvania, Harvard and Princeton by one-sided margins. The lone setback came from an inspired Columbia team at New York on Jan. 20, three nights after the Penn engagement. The Lions won by 35 to 32 in an overtime period, for the biggest upset of the season.

Only informal practice was held by Harvard during the December and January vacation period, but Fesler is working his team back into shape. On Saturday last it edged Tufts by 40 to 38, with Sophomores Ed Buckley and Chris Finegan leading the offense. This pair will start at the guards posts again tonight, with Capt. Charlie Lutz and George Webber as forwards and Sam White at center.

Test Powerful Dartmouth Tonight



By a Staff Photographer

Upper: Coach Wes Fesler and Capt. Charley Lutz of the Harvard varsity basketball team. Lutz is a high-scoring forward.

Lower: Ed Buckley, sophomore forward, whose scoring and guard play have been outstanding for the Crimson.

Bees Open Season April 16 Against Visiting Dodgers

According to the official National League schedule, released this morning, the Bees will open their 1940 season here at the Allston Hive against the Brooklyn Dodgers on April 16. The schedule committee has favored Casey Stengel and his outfit with three holiday games at home and the usual dozen Saturday and Sunday dates.

Although the competition is not particularly attractive for those holiday engagements, the Bees—as Bob Quinn says—will be assured of near capacity houses if they get in the habit of winning. The locals are at the hive for Memorial Day (May 30), June 17 and Labor Day (Sept. 2).

Phillies Here May 30

On May 30 Stengel sends his charges against the lowly Philadelphia Phillies in a doubleheader. On June 17, Frankie Frisch brings his new Pittsburgh Pirates to Boston for a pair of games and Hub fans would like nothing better than to see their old radio friend absorb a couple of setbacks. The Labor Day schedule sends the Bees against the Dodgers, who may be a troublesome unit in the first division this season.

The Bees help the Phillies open at Shibe Park on the afterncon of April 19, while the Red Sox are entertaining the Athletics in two games at Fenway Park. On July 4, one of the choice holiday dates, the Bees will also be at Philadelphia. The schedule reveals that the annual All-Star Game will be contested at St. Louis on July 9, a Tuesday.

Night Schedule

As the schedule now stands, the Bees will play night games at the Polo Grounds in New York on May 24, at Cincinnati on July 17, at Shibe Park on Aug. 7, and at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, on Aug. 16. As the Pittsburgh Pirates and St. Louis Cardinals have announced their intention of playing night ball next season, after-dark dates in these cities will be posted later. Only the Bees and Chicago Cubs will not offer the fans night games in 1940.

Outside of the National League schedule, the only local baseball news of importance today concerns the Red Sox. General-Manager Eddie Collins announces that Emerson Dickman and Mickey Harris have signed contracts for the approaching campaign. Dickman, who lives in Buffalo, N. Y., during the off-season, starred in a relief role at Fenway Park in 1939, and was given an increase in pay. Harris, a young left-hander purchased from the Little Rock club, won 17 games for Scranton in the Eastern League last year. His home is in Long Island City, N. Y.

E. R.

Terrier Hoopmen Face Two Games This Week End

Boston University's unpredictable basketball team, which now has three victories and three defeats to its credit, has a busy week end ahead facing Colby at Waterville next Friday night, then returning home to meet Clark here in Boston the following evening.

If Coach Mel Collard's sophomores display the type of basketball they are capable of playing, they should emerge victors in both games. Although Colby is a greatly-improved team over last year, the White Mules do not figure to be strong enough to upset the Terriers.

Clark would have rated an equal chance, but due to the fact that the Worcester school has lost "Ziggy" Strzelecki, its freshman sensation, through ineligibility, the team has been greatly weakened. Strzelecki, who had scored 160 points in seven games to achieve the highest individual average per game of any basketball player in New England, was the key man responsible for the six-game winning streak chalked up by Clark. With this freshman standout gone, Clark should find great difficulty in holding its own with the Terriers.

In addition to the loss of Strzelecki, Tom Tyborowski, former Worcester Academy ace who had also been a factor in Clark's sensational winning streak, was also declared on academic probation. Because of these losses, it looks as though the Clark victory streak should end Saturday night.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston College	5	0	40	12	10
Colby	4	1	32	13	8
Northeastern	4	3	29	35	8
Boston University	3	1	25	16	6
M. I. T.	2	4	19	28	4
Bowdoin	1	2	10	21	2
Middlebury	0	2	4	15	0
New Hampshire	0	6	12	31	0

Results Feb. 7

Boston University 8, M. I. T. 2.
Northeastern 4, New Hampshire 2.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	22	10	3	147	108	47
Boston*	16	9	4	91	94	42
Lachine	17	14	6	115	107	40
St. Hyacinthe	18	14	1	147	138	37
Valleyfield	13	18	5	113	116	31
Verdun	14	17	3	133	107	31
Shawinigan	14	22	1	108	145	29
Quebec	10	20	3	105	144	23

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Feb. 6

Lachine 2, St. Hyacinthe 2.
Verdun 11, Shawinigan Falls 2.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 6

Purdue 56 4-5, Butler 38 1-5.

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Strong Junior Olympic Six To Face Crimson at Garden

Probable Line-Ups at Garden

Harvard	Junior Olympics
Gorham, lw	rw, Fitzgerald
Winslow, c	c, Garron
Ervin, rw	lw, Rondeau
Coleman, ld	rd, Cousins
Gray, rd	ld, Robinson
Freedley, g	g, Meoli

Harvard spares: Hulse, Willetts, Duane, Cox, Claflin, McGrath, Perkins, Dreher, Downes, Noone, Whitlock, Lloyd.

Junior Olympic spares: Sena, Sullivan, Shaughnessy, Buckley, Walsh, Briand, Cardiff, Foster, Lyons.

Face-off at 8:30.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Clark Hodder's Harvard varsity hockey team resumes action tonight after a three-weeks' layoff due to mid-year examinations when it meets the strong Junior Olympic sextet at Boston Garden.

Originally the game was scheduled as a warm-up for the Crimson's Quad and Triple I League affair with Dartmouth at Hanover this Saturday, but the strength of the Juniors, several of whom have played with the Seniors this season, may turn the game into quite a session.

Met Before

The two teams have met once before this winter in an informal game at the Skating Club of Boston's rink in Boston, where they played 70 minutes to a 5-5 tie. Interestingly enough, that score was identical with the one which resulted when the Juniors played Yale in New Haven earlier in the season.

Harvard will not be at full strength tonight, and possibly not when it goes to Hanover on the week end. Dave Eaton, steady center on the first line, injured his leg at practice Monday and may not be able to return to duty until next week; while Greely Summers, alternate defenseman, was injured in the face at the same practice and will not see service tonight. Summers, however, will definitely be able to play against Dartmouth.

Revamped Line-Up

As a result Coach Hodder is forced to revamp his line-up. Warren Winslow will move over from his wing spot on the first line to take Eaton's place, with Bob Gorham being brought up to fill the left wing berth. "Skipper" Ervin will retain his spot on right wing. On the second line Stacy Hulse will center for Joe Willetts and Duane, while the third line, although it has not been settled definitely, will probably see Bob Cox working at center, with Bill Claflin and Gordon McGrath on the wings.

Capt. Bill Coleman and oarsman Sherm Gray will form the usual first line defense, with Bob Perkins and George Dreher as relief. Vin Freedley will tend goal.

Won Last Year

For the Juniors, who won eight, tied two, and lost two this season, Dick Rondeau, Ernie Garron, and John Fitzgerald will team at forward, Larry Cousins and Bill Robinson will pair at defense, with Johnny Meoli in goal.

Harvard will be striving for its second victory over the Juniors, for a year ago the Crimson, led by Capt. Austie Harding, returned the victor 3-1 in a close game at the Arena. The Juniors at the time iced the same team which later handed Dartmouth a 6-5 set-back, the Green's second defeat by an American team in two years. Although the Juniors seemed to be in a slump last Sunday when they had to struggle to a 6-6 tie with Springfield Indians in the New England Amateur League, it is probable that they will make their potent offense felt.

* * *

Northeastern went into a tie for second place with Colby in the New England Intercollegiate League last night by defeating New Hampshire 4-2 at the Arena. Boston University, which defeated M. I. T. 8-2, took over undisputed possession of fourth place.

* * *

The undefeated Harvard freshman hockey team was due to play its annual game with Phillips Exeter Academy at the Skating Club rink this afternoon.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis, and Maddy Horn, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, won United States outdoor speed skating titles.

Three Years Ago

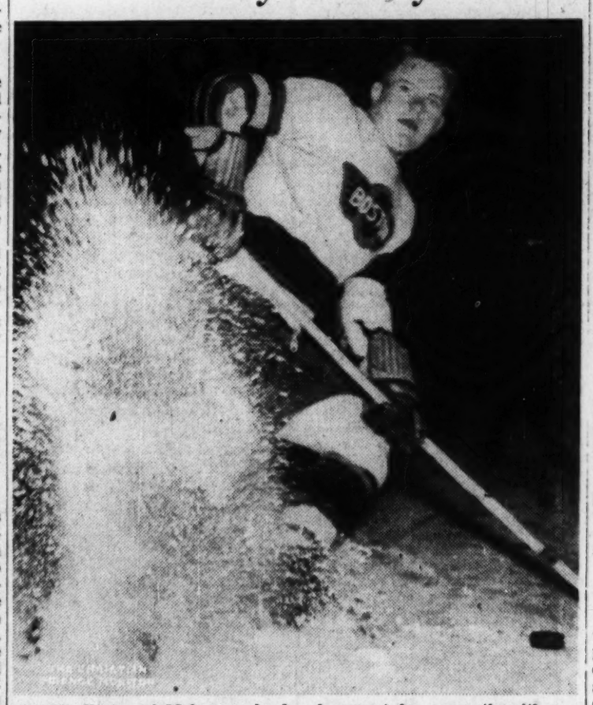
Sueo Oye, Japanese pole vaulter, voted winner of Rodman Wanamaker International Trophy, for best performance of Millrose Games. He defeated Earle Meadows and George Varoff with 14ft., 3in. jump.

Five Years Ago

Jerome (Dizzy) Dean signed 1935 contract with St. Louis Cardinals, after brief holdout campaign. He demanded $25,000 but believed signed for $19,000, a slight increase over Cards' original offer.

E. R.

Ready to Play



Buddy Foster of Melrose, who has been out for a month with an injury, is expected to return to the Boston Olympics' line-up for the games with Quebec Beavers at the Garden this Friday evening and Sunday afternoon.

Bud Foster Back For Quebec Tilts

Boston Olympics will face the Quebec Beavers at the Garden on Friday evening and Sunday afternoon with what appears to be the strongest array the locals have iced in more than a month.

Buddy Foster of Melrose is slated to take his turn on the firing line for the first time since he was sidelined against Valleyfield last Jan. 12, and the problem now faced by the Olympic coach, Hago Harrington, is where to use him. Cliff Thompson turned in two brilliant efforts against Sherbrooke, when he moved into the center spot. Likewise, Harrington does not feel that Foster is ready to skate as fast as he should to stay up with either Guibord or Thompson.

Present indications are that Foster will be used on the third line for a couple of games, until he gets his skating legs back. The only other change in the Olympics line-up will be the return of Jim Feeley to the defense.

Two More Giants Sign

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have announced the signing of Pitcher Bill Lohrman and Catcher Ken O'Dea for the 1940 baseball season.

Dick Ganslen Vaulting In B. A. A. Meet

With the arrival today of Dick Ganslen's signed entry blank, the pole vault field for the annual B. A. A. games Saturday night at the Boston Garden was complete. This event has been popular among the New England track crowd for many years and twice has produced world indoor records on the B. A. A. program.

Ganslen will be remembered as the former Columbia University jumper. He now represents the Shore Athletic Club of Elberon, N. J., although currently attending Springfield College. He works out in the Amherst College indoor cage and travels more than 40 miles daily to practice.

Dick must be keeping in shape at Amherst, because he won his specialty at the New York Millrose Games last Saturday evening with a leap of 14 feet. He won the vault in the 1939 indoor intercollegiate and last year cleared 14 feet or better on 10 different occasions. The star won 14 times in 16 starts during 1939.

Twice within the last four years new world pole vault standards have been written at the Unicorn meet. Back in the winter of 1937 George Varoff, the University of Oregon boy, established a new mark of 14ft. 5⅞in. At the Boston Garden last year big Cornelius Warmerdam of the San Francisco Olympic Club cleared the bar at 14ft. 6⅛in.

Ganslen's opponents in the meet here Saturday will be Bob Cassells, University of Chicago, who has jumped 2¾ inches above the 14-foot level; T. Lussen of Yale University, who finished third in the recent Millrose Games; Stephen Madey, Harvard, winner of the New England championship at the last Veterans of Foreign Wars meet here; George Hammarlund of the B. A. A.; S. P. Jones of Bowdoin College, and Kenneth Parkins of Rhode Island State College.

The committee in charge of arrangements announced yesterday that Johnny Woodruff, the former University of Pittsburgh ace, had entered the Lapham 1,000 on the B. A. A. card. The Olympic king reached his peak last Saturday when he won the Millrose half mile special in 1m. 52.8s., the fastest time ever recorded in that star-studded meet.

The entry of Woodruff completes the 1,000-yard field. Judging by the other contestants who will walk to the starting line, this invitation race may be the best of the evening. Running against long Johnny will be John Borican of the Shore A. C., who captured this event last year; Wayne Rideout, winner of the Prout 1,000-yard special at the Boston Garden two weeks ago; Howie Borck, the former intercollegiate 600-yard and one-mile champion; Joe Zeitler, Manhattan College; Harlan Woods of the B. A. A.; Don Smith, University of Maine and New England I. C. 4-A. mile and half-mile champion; Theodore Clarke, Rhode Island State, and Lynn Radcliffe, the new Syracuse sensation

E. R.

Records Lowered By Eli Swimmers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7 (AP)—Ace members of the Yale swimming team shattered six American records for a 20-yard course yesterday in a series of races against the time clock sponsored by the Connecticut Amateur Athletic Union.

Ed Gessner, the only individual performer, swam the 100-yard and 100-meter breast-stroke in 1:01.7 and 1:07.8 respectively, breaking marks of 1:02.8 and 1.07.9 formerly held by Jack Kasley of Michigan.

The 100-yard medley relay team of Tom Britton, Ed Pope, Russ Duncan, Dick Kelly and Howie Johnson sped over the course in 1:29.5, lowering by 6.1 seconds a mark formerly held by a 1936 Eli combine.

The team of Kelly, Pope, Duncan, and Johnson, with Sanburn and Snyder added as the distances progressed, set marks of 3:27.9 in the 400-yard freestyle relay, 4:26 in the 500-yard event, and 5:13.4 at 600 yards.

Michigan's 1937 team formerly held the 400-yard record of 3:30.7, while Yale teams had previously set marks of 4:27 and 5:20 in the 500 and 600-yard relays.

Weightmen Compete

The Harvard Athletic Association will sponsor a 16-pound shotput and 35-pound weight throw competition for intercollegiate varsity and freshman athletes Saturday afternoon.

The 35-pound weight throw will be contested in the Briggs Cage at 3 o'clock and the 16-pound shot put in the Carey Cage at 2:30 o'clock. Sterling silver prizes will be offered for the first three places in each event and any new intercollegiate records made will be accepted.

Hawks Call Demarco

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7 (AP)—Center Ab Demarco of the Rhode Island Reds left last night for service with the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League. Demarco is expected to be back with the Reds in a week or so.

Exhibition Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 6

Lock Haven Teachers 65, Mexico City Y. M. C. A. 42.

Clapper Leads Bruin Team To Long Sought Triumph

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was a long time coming—victory for the Bruins against Rangers—but when it came last night it was satisfying to 15,314 Boston hockey fans. The Bruins had tied one and lost four-straight to Rangers up to last night and then gained immeasurable satisfaction defeating the New Yorkers by a 6-to-2 score.

Both teams were "keyed" to the contest and the result was a torrid bit of turmoil from beginning to end. The Bruins were not to be denied and the Rangers were reluctant to give way right to the end. The refereeing was not good and the result was a succession of interruptions and displays of feeling.

The locals took a 1-0 lead in the first period, increased it to 3-0 in the second, and had a 4-0 margin in the third period before the Patrickmen tallied. The game brought the Bruins to within one point of the visitors for first place and left Americans the only club that has not gained a victory over the New Yorkers.

What a Schedule!

The contest was reminiscent of play-off hockey and while the Rangers have held the upper-hand throughout the season in games between the two, last night indicates a play-off series between the two that will equal and possibly surpass the strenuous seven-game affair of last year. They have two more regular games to play and they come on successive nights just before the play-offs, March 14 and 15—phew!

Last night there were several versions relating to how and why the Bruins won. Most important features in the case were: the leadership of Capt. Dit Clapper, who struck forcibly the backbone of the Ranger resistance—Capt. Art Coulter; the heavy bodying of the Bruin defense; the goaltending of Frankie Brimsek; the clever Bill Cowley, and the let-up of the Ranger backchecking.

In previous games the Ranger fore-checking and backchecking has made the team defense and Goalie Dave Kerr look immense. Last night they must have been worn down from the strain of the season or the bodychecking, because the Bruins were evading checks and the defense proved pretty frail under pressure.

Rangers Were Riled

Where we have seen the Rangers rile the Bruins to unsteadiness, it was the Rangers who were riled last night. Whether they sensed impending defeat or have maintained too good a record too long, they obviously failed to play with their usual brilliance. Possibly the absence of Clint Smith, able little backchecking center hindered, but at any rate the Bruins really had them decidedly upset and they did not take defeat gracefully by any means.

Manager Art Ross elected to dress Des Smith, newly acquired defenseman, along with Red Hamill and leave Flash Hollett out. The reason was obvious, Bruins cannot match Rangers in team speed and to equalize they needed hard-hitting players such as Smith and Hamill. The move worked all right because both Hamill and Smith were pounding away at the Rangers at every opportunity. The Bruins had three forward lines and five defensemen.

The veteran Bruin center provided the two outstanding goals of the night. First he took a center-ice pass from Hill, picked up Conacher and while the latter centered the defensemen, Cowley slid around big Pratt and backhanded the puck past Kerr. In the second period he teamed with Conacher and as the latter drew Pratt away, Cowley faked Ott Heller beautifully and again beat Kerr. Hamill, Cain, Dumart and Schmidt scored the other Boston goals with Neil Colville and Alf Pike scoring for Rangers.

Schmidt Increases Lead

The two points picked up by Schmidt increased his lead to six points in the individual scoring over Bryan Hextall, Ranger, who was held scoreless . . . Schmidt now has 17 goals and 21 assists . . . Herb Cain has only 22 points for the season, but 16 of them are goals, giving him a tie for third in the scoring list.

We remember in the play-offs last year Dutch Hiller was assigned to cover Hill at all times, last night Alex Shibicky had the assignment . . . Of the two Hill would prefer Hiller . . . Kerr probably will win the Vezina Trophy and rightfully, but he was not the equal of Brimsek last night.

Bruins rest until Sunday night when they meet Americans and Mr. Shore in New York . . . Rangers entertain Toronto Thursday night and then play the Leafs in Toronto on Saturday night with a visit to Chicago on Sunday . . . Detroit's victory over the American-Shore combine last night 3-1 in New York makes the Wings the current team to watch . . . They play Canadiens at Montreal tomorrow night, Chicago at Detroit Friday night, and Canadiens at Detroit on Sunday night, and come here Tuesday.

Hemmerling And Hudson Are Tied In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7 (AP)—With Bill Summerhill having left New Haven for a major league spin with the Montreal Canadiens, the individual scoring race in the International-American Hockey League is getting more interesting every day.

Tony Hemmerling of New Haven, who succeeded Bill to the throne, had to share his sceptre today with Ron Hudson of the Indianapolis Capitols, each of them boasting 41 points. Hemmerling, too ill to play in his team's last two games, scored but one point during the past week while Hudson was picking up three.

Summerhill, out of the league for a month but still up among the scoring leaders, was in a runner-up tie with Norm Schultz of Springfield who scored a goal and three assists last week for his 37-point total.

Just below this pair five players were bunched with 35 points apiece.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Hudson, Indianapolis	22	19	41
Hemmerling, New Haven	16	25	41
Schultz, Springfield	18	19	37
Summerhill, New Haven	14	23	37
Locking, Syracuse	18	17	35
Tremblay, New Haven	17	18	35
Filmore, Springfield	16	19	35
Toupin, Syracuse	14	21	35
Willson, New Haven	8	27	35
Thurrier, Springfield	19	15	34
Kaminsky, Springfield	7	25	32

Dodgers Buy Franks

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals have announced the sale of Catcher Herman Franks to the Brooklyn Dodgers, and the Browns signed two more players, a total of eight.

Franks was with the St. Louis club part of last season, the remainder with Columbus of the American Association. The sale price was not disclosed.

The pair who agreed on salary terms with the Browns were Sigmund Gryska and Johnny Lucadello, both infielders with San Antonio of the Texas League in 1939.

Goldup Recalled

TORONTO (CP)—Manager Conny Smythe announces that Toronto's National Hockey League club has recalled Hank Goldup, rookie forward, from Pittsburgh of the International-American League.

Earlier Toronto sent Billy Taylor and Robert (Red) Heron, forwards, to Pittsburgh.

Since leaving the Leafs just before Chistmas to join Pittsburgh, Goldup has scored 11 goals and 11 assists.

Tigers Become The Threat In Quad Ice Loop

Princeton has become the threat in the Quadrangular League and McGill, champion for the last three years, has gained the opportunity to overhaul Toronto, leader in the international division, as the Triple I Hockey League approaches the halfway mark of its season this week end.

The Tigers, opening their "Quad" competition, invaded Hanover last Saturday and defeated Dartmouth, handing the Green its first setback by an American college team since 1938 and its first after 13 consecutive victories in Quadrangular play. Dartmouth previously had beaten Harvard in overtime in the only contest in this group up to last week end.

Springboard

Two days later the Tigers furnished McGill with the springboard that sent the Canadian team up within striking distance of Toronto, which has won five in a row. The Redbirds routed the touring Tigers, 5 to 1, Monday night for their third consecutive victory and thus made their meeting with Toronto this Saturday a battle for the league lead.

McGill will tackle Queen's, now in third place, the night before it invades Toronto and in a Quadrangular League engagement Dartmouth will play Harvard again, this time at Hanover, in one of the features of the annual Winter Carnival.

The pace in the individual scoring race continued to be set by Toronto's Don Dunbar, who added one point last week and brought his total to 20 in five contests. Toronto's Jack Quigley rose to a second-place tie with Mel Williamson of Queen's, each with 15 points, while Muchy MacIlquham of Toronto is fourth with 14 and Bob Neilson of Queen's fifth with 13. All of the leaders have achieved their totals in five games.

Individual Scoring

	Gls.	Asst.	Pts.
Dunbar, Toronto	8	12	20
Quigley, Toronto	8	7	15
M. Williamson, Queen's	4	11	15
MacIlquham, Toronto	9	5	14
R. Neilson, Queen's	8	5	13
Maynard, Toronto	4	8	12
N. Williamson, Queen's	8	3	11
Boddington, Toronto	3	7	10
Dickison, McGill	1	7	8
Walker, McGill	3	4	7
Maloon, Dartmouth	4	2	6
Sullivan, Dartmouth	4	2	6
Stephenson, Toronto	2	4	6
Morrison, McGill	2	3	5
Dunn, McGill	5	0	5
Perrin, McGill	2	3	5
Wyer, Princeton	3	2	5

Scores 83 Points

HENDERSON, Tenn. (AP)—Attention basketball players. Here's a scoring mark to shoot at.

Six-foot Ulysses Brock, Freed-Hardeman College forward, rang up 83 points here as his team defeated Bethel College of McKenzie, Tenn., 101-21. His score: First quarter, 22; second, 16; third 28; fourth, 17.

Buddy Rosar Satisfied

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Buddy Rosar, second-string catcher for the New York Yankees, has mailed his signed contract.

"It carries a good increase in pay," Buddy said.

Washington Oarsmen Take Advantage of Mild Northwest Winter for Daily Workouts

February Trials Indicate Good Season for Huskies

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE Wash.—Making the most of the mild Northwest winter, Crew Coach Al Ulbrickson is putting his University of Washington oarsmen through their daily workouts with renewed activity as the Huskies point towards regaining the top spot of eight-oared racing.

One recent sunny afternoon—with the thermometer recording a spring-like 65 degrees—this correspondent took a ride in the cockpit of the Husky coaching launch for his initial 1940 peek at the current edition of Washington rowing timber.

Into the broad expanse of one of nature's finger-bowls—the lovely Lake Washington — came the Husky flotilla. White-tipped oars flashed in the sunlight, leaving rows of tiny whirlpools as they propelled the sleek shells through the water at a rate that kept the launch engine at near top speed.

Delightful Picture

Stroke for stroke, the four varsity boats swept along the lakeshore, while occupants of distinctive waterfront homes gazed at the delightful picture. In the background to the southeast loomed majestic Mount Rainier, her snow-capped peaks extending beyond the low-hanging clouds.

While this correspondent allowed the scenic wonders to divert his attention, genial Coach Ulbrickson kept his expert gaze attached to the occupants of the racing boats. Occasionally, the battered megaphone would come into use—"Less layback, Gordon—how about some leg drive Jackson?—that's the way Grunbock"—and then the long awaited "weigh nuff" and the straining oarsmen ceased action.

The crewmen had come five miles, and were now at the end of the old three-mile race course. After a rest period, Ulbrickson pulled a surprise by sending them off on the first three-mile trial of the year.

Varsity by Six Feet

Staggering the crews so that the finish would be close, Ulbrickson set the varsity off far behind. All boats rowed a low beat of 24 until the last half-mile. Then the Husky Coach let the coxswain order the stroke up to 30, and an actual "race" occured between the first two boats, with the varsity winning by six feet.

Looking down at his stop-watch, Ulbrickson announced—"17:40 — cut two minutes off that and we'll be ready for California." Knowing better than to ask for predictions at this early stage, this correspondent drew his own conclusions from what he saw.

From a February standpoint—which of course is three months from the Coast championships in April against California, and five months from the Poughkeepsie races—it looks like a good year for the Huskies.

Six oarsmen and a coxswain are on hand from the varsity boat that pushed California to a new Poughkeepsie record and also smashed the former record themselves, in finishing second. Bowman Don Canfield has graduated, and stroke Ellis Coder is unable to turn out due to a back injury.

Coder's loss was a hard one on the Husky forces, for the well-liked stroke was considered by Ulbrickson as one of the finest he has ever coached. Only a sophomore and in his first big race, Coder did a magnificent job in leading the Washington varsity at Poughkeepsie. His powerful and consistent pace-setting gave the boat a "swing" that is hard to replace.

Dallas Duppenthaler, Gerald Keeley, Charles Jackson, Wayne Gordon, Bob Grunbock, and Paul Soules are the varsity oarsmen returning, as is Coxswain Fred Colbert. These men appear to have favored chances on varsity seats, but the fight for positions has just started, and no oarsmen is assured a varsity berth.

All but one of the national championship freshman boat are making varsity bids, also many of last year's jayvee and third-boat men. And remembering how Ulbrickson used five sophomores in his varsity last year, the oarsmen know that they all have a chance.

* * *

Mark down another basketball "thriller" in your basketball records and hear-tell about the 28-27 Oregon State victory over Oregon that pushed the Beavers nearer the Conference championship.

Oregon State led 24-19 with three minutes to go. Three quick baskets as only Oregon can do, made it 25-24 for the Webfoots. Clayton Shaw and Al Hunter missed three free throws, as the excited Beaver fans looked on in despair (the game was played at Corvallis where they take their basketball seriously). Then Shaw sank a basket, but Hank Anderson retaliated for Oregon with 30 seconds to go and Oregon was still ahead. But Shaw, a substitute guard, was not to be denied, and with 15 seconds remaining, he connected with a shot from the center of the floor.

Then the gun sounded and the jubilant Beaver rooters stampeded onto the floor. But wait—Referee Emil Piluso was wildly waving his hands and vainly shouting—he had called a foul on Frank Mandic just before the gun sounded.

It took 10 minutes to clear the floor and get the teams back from the dressing rooms. All was finally quieted down, and Oregon's John Dick marched up to the free throw line. His shot rolled around the rim—and dropped out, thus leaving the score 28-27 and ending another hectic Northwest hoop battle.

Bob Cahn

Official National League Schedule

[Black figures denote Sundays and Holidays, latter in brackets; italics denote Saturdays; * denotes Night Games]

1940	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON		Apr. 22, 23, 24 June 28, *29*, 30 Aug. 16*, 18, 18 Sept. 26, 27	Apr. 25, 26 May 24*, *25*, 26 July 1, 2 Sept. 4, 5, *28*, 29	Apr. 19, *20*, 21 July 3, [4, 4] Aug. 6, 7* Sept. 7, 8, 8	May 5, 6, 7 June 4, 5, 6 July *20*, 21 Aug. 19, 20, 21	May 8, 9 June *1*, 2, 2, 3 July 17*, 19 Aug. 22, 23 *24*	Apr. 30, May 1, 2 June 7, *8*, 9 July 11, 12, *13* Aug. 28, 29	May 3, *4* June 10, 11, 12 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27
BROOKLYN	Apr. 16, 17 July 5, *6*, 7, 7 Aug. 9, *10*, 11 Sept. [2, 2]		Apr. 27, 28 July 3, [4, 4] Aug. 7*, 8 Sept. 7, 8, 8, 9	Apr. 25, 26 May 24, 25, 26 July 1, 2 Sept. 4*, *6*, *28*, 29	May 3, 4 June 10, 11, 12 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	Apr. 30, May 1, 2 June 7, *8*, 9, 9 July 11*, 13 Aug. 28, 29	May 8, 9 June *1*, 2, 3 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 22, 23, *24*	May 5, 6, 7 June 4, 5, 6 July *20*, 21, 21 Aug. 20, 21
NEW YORK	May *11*, 12, 13 May 27, 28 Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 20, *21*, 22	Apr. 19, *20*, 21 May [30, 30] Aug. 5*, *31* Sept. 1, 23, 24, 25		Apr. 22, 23, 24 June 27*, *29*, 30 Aug. 9, *10*, 11 Sept. [2, 2]	May 8, 9 June *1*, 2, 3 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 22, 23, *24*	May 5, 6, 7 June 4, 5* July *20*, 21, 21 Aug. 19, 20, 21	May 3, 4 June 10, 11, 12 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	Apr. 30, May 1, 2 June 7, *8*, 9 July 11, 12, *13* Aug. 28, 29
PHILADELPHIA	Apr. 27, 28 May 29, [30, 30] Aug. *31*, Sept. 1, 1 Sept. 23, 24, 25	May *11*, 12, 13, 27 May 28* Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 20, *21*, 22	Apr. 16, 17, 18 July 5, 6, 7 Aug. 16*, *17*, 18 Sept. 26, 27		Apr. 30, May 1, 2 June 7, 8, 9 July 11, 12, *13* Aug. 28, 29	May 3, 4 June 11, 12* July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 25, 26, 27	May 5, 6, 7 June 4, 5, 6 July *20*, 21, 21 Aug. 20, 21	May 8, 9 June *1*, 2, 3 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 22, 23, *24*
PITTSBURGH	May 17, *18* June [17, 17], 19, 20 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 18, 19	May 22, 23 June 21, *22*, 23, 23 July 30*, Aug. 1 Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 14, 15, 16 June 14, *15*, 16, 16 July 23*, 25 Sept. 15, 16	May 19, 20, 21 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 2*, 4, 4 Sept. 10, 11		Apr. 27, 28, 29 July [4, 4], 5 Sept. 4*, 5 Sept. 27, *28*, 29	May 10, *11*, 12 July 1, 2, 3 Aug. *17*, 18 Sept. 24, 25, 26	Apr. 16, 17, 18 July *6*, 7 Aug. 14, 15, 16 Sept. 6, 7, 8
CINCINNATI	May 19, 20, 21 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 2, *3*, 4 Sept. 10, 11	May 14, 15, 16 June 14, *15*, 16, 16 July 23, 24* Sept. 15, 15	May 22, 23 June 21, *22*, 23 July 29, 30, 31* Sept. 12, 13, *14*	May 17, *18* June 17, 18*, 20 July 26, *27*, 28 Sept. 17, 18, 19	April 19, *20*, 21 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 12, 13 Sept. *21*, 22, 23		Apr. 25, 26 May [30, 30] July 6, 7 Aug. 14, 15, 16 Sept. 7, 8	May 10, *11*, 12 July 1, 2, 3 Aug. *17*, 18 Sept. 24, 25, 26
CHICAGO	May 14, 15, 16 June 14, *15*, 16 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 15, 16	May 19, 20, 21 June 24, 25*, 27 Aug. 2, *3*, 4 Sept. 10, 11	May 17, *18* June 17, 18*, 20 July 26, *27*, 28 Sept. 17, 18, 19	May 22* June 21, *22*, 23, 23 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 12, 13, *14*	Apr. 22, 23, 24 May 24, *25*, 26 Aug. 9, *10*, 11 Sept. [2, 2]	Apr. 16, 17, 18 June 28*, *29*, 30 Aug. 6, 7, 8, *31* Sept. 1		Apr. *27*, 28, 29 May [30, 30] July 6, 7 Aug. 14, 15, 16 Sept. 6, 7, 8
ST. LOUIS	May 22, 23 June 21, *22*, 23 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 12, 13, *14*	May 17, *18* June 17, 18, 19* July 26, *27*, 28, 28 Sept. 17, 18	May 19, 20, 21 June 24, 25, 26* Aug. 2, *3*, 4 Sept. 10, 11	May 14, 15, 16 June 14, *15*, 16, 16 July 23, 24* Sept. 15, 16	Apr. 25, 26 May [30, 30] June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 6, 7, *31*, Sept. 1	Apr. 22, 23, 24 May *25*, 26 Aug. 9*, *10*, 11 Sept. [2, 2]. 3	Apr. 19, *20*, 21 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 12, 13 Sept. *21*, 22, 23	

Major, Minor Leagues Will Convene to Draft New Code

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Taking cognizance of the many proposals, including one from Commissioner K. M. Landis for reconstructing the framework of organized baseball, the National League called yesterday for an early start on a new major-minor agreement.

President Ford Frick was authorized to appoint a committee of four to meet with similar committees from the American League and the National Association (minor leagues) to draft a code to replace the one that expires Jan. 12, 1942. The league issued this statement:

Four on Committee

"Many proposals have been made to change or clarify the present rules and regulations in baseball.

"Inasmuch as the major-minor league agreement expires in 1942, customarily necessitating the appointment of committees by both the major leagues and the National Association, the National League hereby authorizes and directs the President of the National League to appoint on or before March 1, 1940, a committee of four, including himself, to consider the various proposals above referred to.

"The National League respectfully requests the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues to appoint in due course a committee of like number and purpose to co-operate with the committees of the two major leagues, the first joint meeting of such committees to be held at the earliest feasible date."

General Meeting

Frick said the American League already had expressed a desire for such a joint consideration and that he hoped the minor leagues would be able to name their representatives within a few weeks so that all parties could get started on the task quickly.

At the annual winter meeting in Cincinnati last December, the National League and the minors voted for amendments to the present agreement which would have forced Landis to relax his rigid restrictions on farm systems. The American League rejected them and in the joint major league meeting Landis cast the deciding vote that tossed out the proposed amendments. Since then he has tightened the bans on farm holdings and suggested that they be done away with entirely.

Schedule Adopted

Some National League club representatives at yesterday's meeting pointed out that whatever regulations were included in the new major-minor agreement, whether they increased or decreased the limits of farm operations, would be entirely a matter for the leagues themselves to decide and would not be subject to the approval or disapproval of Landis, whose term, incidentally, also ends Jan. 12, 1942.

The schedule for 1940 was adopted by the senior circuit yesterday, but will be subject to scattered revisions because both the Pittsburgh Pirates and St. Louis Cardinals have arranged to play night baseball since the program was drawn up.

Cincinnati, the champion opening-day town of baseball as well as the defending pennant-holder, has drawn the Chicago Cubs for the inaugural opposition April 16. In the other openers, Brooklyn will be at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, and Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Pitt Mentioned as Sub For Chicago in Big Ten

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Should the Western Conference decide to replace Chicago—some well informed observers think there's a 50-50 chance that step will be taken within four years—the University of Pittsburgh may get first consideration.

It's been a little more than a year since Pitt made its athletic code conform to Big Ten standards. Since that time Pitt has scheduled several Big Ten football teams and Chicago, one of the organizing members of a conference dating back to 1896, has dropped out of the gridiron picture.

Big Nine

What was the Big Ten in football for so many years, therefore, will be the Big Nine next fall as the grid teams swing into action—and not a few influential conference officials dislike that prospect. There's certain to be a lengthy discussion of the replacement problem when conference faculty representatives meet this spring.

For there doesn't seem much chance that Chicago will return to the gridiron sport and not a little ill feeling was created recently when a Chicago "spokesman" was quoted as saying that the Maroons were the only Big Ten team which conducted its gridiron affairs without subsidization.

During the past two years Chicago contributed some $75,000 in assistance to athletes, more aid than was given student competitors at any other Big Ten school. Yet during those two years the Maroon football team won only three games in 16 starts. Good football players simply haven't been enrolling at Chicago and many alumni doubt they ever would start coming to the Midway even should the institution return to the sport.

Finding $40,000

Certain schools will benefit financially by Chicago's decision. Ohio State, which reportedly lost some $400 playing Chicago here last fall, has scheduled Purdue to fill the Maroon date next fall—and for the Buckeye's that's just like finding about $40,000. Michigan went out and scheduled California and will do all right at the gate in that battle.

Should Pitt, for years one of the game's great drawing cards, come into the Big Ten there's certain to be a boom at the ticket offices—and there still are a lot of stadium bonds to be retired. And some of the boys point out, that takes good old coin of the realm—not tradition or sentiment.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 6

California 33, San Francisco 28.
Southern Methodist 46, Texas Christian 35.
Ohio 60, Cincinnati 48.
Georgia Tech 53, Auburn 31.
Mississippi State 47, Mississippi 35.
Duke 47, Davidson 30.
Texas Mines 62, New Mexico 36.
Bradley 57, Manhattan 35.
Marshall 51, Xavier 47.
Arizona T. (Tempe) 39, Arizona 37.
George Washington 34, Wayne 33.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 48, Rockhurst 16.
Missouri Valley 21, Drury 22.
Tarkio 52, Culver Stockton 34.
Kirksville 49, Quincy (Ill.) College 24.
St. Benedict's 48, McPherson 33.
Puget Sound 43, College of Idaho 37.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 51, San Francisco State 50.
Montana Normal 34, Montana Mines 33.
Ricks 58, Albion State Normal 49.
Illinois Wesleyan 44, Evansville Col. 29.
Northern (S. D.) T. 47, Sioux Falls (S. D.) 45.
Jamestown (N. D.) 45, Ellendale N. 27.
New Mexico T. 64, Panhandle Aggies (Okla.) 29.
Stephen F. Austin T. 60, Southwest Texas T. 35.
West Texas T. 62, Texas A. & I. 28.
Augustana 34, Monmouth 24.
Doane 43, Midland 36.
Spearfish (S. D.) Normal 40, Chadron (Neb.) 39.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 62, Macalester 49.
N. D. Aggies 43, Concordia (Minn.) 30.
Henderson T. (Ark.) 56, Magnolia Aggies 32.
Arkansas T. 48, Ouachita 31.
King (Tenn.) 40, Milligan 33.
Sparks 50, McKendree 39.
Northern (Ill.) T. 62, Western T. 55.
Loras 41, Iowa Wesleyan 36.
Indiana Central 46, Oakland City (Ind.) 41.
Hardin Simmons 40, Daniel Baker 29.
Abilene Christian 35, McMurry 27.
Norwich 39, Middlebury 31.
Thiel 58, Dyke School 56.
Hastings 51, Nebraska Wesleyan 33.
Central (Ind.) Normal 53, Manchester 31.
Shurtliff 39, Principia 28.
Lawrence Tech 37, Assumption 23.
Howard Payne 79, Southwestern U 34.
Westminster (Pa.) 62, Ashland 46.
Alderson - Broaddus 95, Fairmont Teachers 52.
St. Michael's 61, Vermont 56.
Elon 58, Miami (Fla.) 30.
Miami (Ohio) 42, Dayton 37 (overtime).
Simpson 52, Parsons (Iowa) 48.
Lincoln Memorial U 52, Carson-Newman 31.
Arkansas College 63, Hendrix 45.
Rochester 62, Hobart 48.
Luther 45, Upper Iowa 29.
Mount Union 44, Otterbein 41.
Bowling Green 52, Heidelberg 28.
Slippery Rock 71, California (Pa.) Teachers 42.
Akron 35, Baldwin Wallace 24.
Hiram 31, Allegheny 28.
Western (Ky.) Teachers 38, Tennessee Tech 28.
W and J 46, Dickinson (Pa.) 37.
Albion 49, Hillsdale 26.
Hope 47, Adrian 27.
Denison 48, Wilmington 28.
Kent State 40, Western Reserve 38.

Deacon for Gracie

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Cleveland Hockey Club has obtained Center Don Deacon from Detroit and Indianapolis for Bob Gracie, center and wingman, and cash.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 6

Boston University 8, M. I. T. 2.
Northeastern 4, New Hampshire 2.
Carnegie Tech 1, Penn 0.

All-Star Game On Florida Schedule

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Baseball's contribution to the Finnish relief fund, an all-star game in Florida during the spring training season, won approval of the magnates yesterday.

The National League gave Dan Daniel, New York sports writer and chairman of the baseball committee of the relief drive, permission to go ahead with all arrangements. President William Harridge of the American League and Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis previously had endorsed the plan, Daniel said.

A place and date for the game will be chosen soon.

Baseball writers in the training camps will name the players, probably four from each club in Florida.

Six National and five American League clubs will train in Florida.

Windelar Trophy

MONTREAL (CP) — Royal Montreal curlers defeated The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., 45-30 Feb. 4 to win the Windelar Trophy and gain an even break in two-day matches with the United States club.

In the Edwards Cup play recently the Brookline curlers won handily but the Montreal fours swept every game in the Windelar competition. Both series, contested annually between the clubs, are with Granites.

Jean Bauer Gets Severe Trial In Palm Beach Golf

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—The better players, some of whom had narrow escapes in the first round, began colliding today in the Palm Beach women's golf tournament.

National Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, who came from behind to stay in the running, expected only a reasonable amount of difficulty against Mrs. R. B. Jarrett of Philadelphia.

Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., last year's winner, apparently faced a harder task with Neoma Copic of Toledo, Ohio. Miss Copic defeated Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., 2 and 1, yesterday while Miss Bauer was extended in beating Mrs. Dewitt Untermeyer of Rumson, N. J., one-up in a 19-hole match.

In other quarter-final tilts Grace Amory of Palm Beach, Fla., tackled Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., and Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., encountered Mrs. Briggs S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn.

Miss Jameson stepped up the pace yesterday to whip Clara Callender of Long Beach, Calif., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Cunningham was forced to an extra hole to eliminate Mrs. Marion Hochheimer of New York. Mrs. Hockenjos eked out a 1 up victory over Shirley Ann Johnson of Chicago. Miss Hicks conquered Mrs. Lillian K. Zech of Chicago, 2 and 1.

Miss Amory won a 5-and-4 match from Mrs. T. E. Nolan of Newcastle, Pa., and Mrs. Jarrett defeated Mrs. Dave Bonella of Ottumwa, Iowa, 4 and 2.

Lafayette vs. Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Lafayette and Brown will resume football relations in 1941 and will also meet on the gridiron in 1942, according to an announcement made by Henry W. Clark, Director of Athletics at Lafayette.

The game in 1941 will be played in Easton on Oct. 25, Founders' Day, and will mark the first visit of a Brown eleven to this city. The game in 1942 will be played at Providence, R. I., on Oct. 17, Alumni Homecoming Day at Brown.

Bingham Scores Modified Forms Of Subsidizing

William J. Bingham '16, Director of Athletics at Harvard University, in an international radio address last night, declared intercollegiate athletic "policies are still being compromised, and many college presidents, under the pressure of alumni groups, are yielding to modified systems of athletic subsidies and proselyting practices."

Bingham called for an end of "outside influences and outside pressure" which have been "deciding factors when athletic prestige has been threatened." He stated there could never be a common policy of amateurism until the administrators of each college have the final decision in the matter.

He said, "The administrators of endowed institutions have had a little more freedom in determining athletic policy than have the presidents of state institutions. So long as outside influences are permitted to interfere with athletic programs, we can be sure that the words 'subsidizing' and 'proselyting' will be words of contempt where intercollegiate sport is concerned."

Scoring "deceit" and "hypocricy" in professional athletes who pose as amateurs in college, he asserted, "If we cannot conduct our intercollegiate programs without subsidizing our athletes or proselyting prospective athletic candidates, let us frankly admit that we have gone the whole professional way and that henceforth we shall pay our athletes for their services."

Riggs Seeks Third Consecutive Title

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—National Champion Bobby Riggs of Chicago began his quest of a third consecutive tournament title yesterday with a 6—0, 6—3 victory over Malcolm McAllister of Miami in the Roney Plaza tournament.

Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., seeded entrant who lost to Riggs in whipped Stewart Kenyon of Miami, 6—2, 7—5.

Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, third-seeded entrant who lose to Riggs in the Pensacola finals, delayed his first-round match until today, and Henry Prusoff of Seattle, Wash., advanced by default.

Polo at Pinehurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 7 — The efforts of the Sandhills Polo Club to build a strong team under the direction of Earl Shaw and Merrill Fink is meeting with success and some thrilling sport is promised for Sunday games during the remainder of the season.

The Southern Circuit Polo tournament will be played here the last week in March or the first week in April and by that time Mr. Shaw hopes to have two teams representing the Sandhills Club. One of these would be composed of North Carolina players and the other team selected from polo players from outside the State.

Dunkelberger Leads

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, N. C., banged out a four-under-par 67 yesterday to win medalist honors in the 22nd annual Ormond Beach men's golf tournament.

Dunkelberger's 33-34 gave him a new amateur competitive course record displacing the 69 posted by I. L. "Ike" Merrill of Camden, Maine, and Daytona Beach, Fla., in taking qualifying honors in the 1938 tournament. Merrill had a mediocre 42-36—78 yesterday and placed third.

G. M. Nilsson of Deland, Fla., was second with 37-39—76.

Fenske's Running Career To Continue After College

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 7 (AP)—Charles (Chuck) Fenske has decided that his "looking," in the future, is going to be confined strictly to the forward variety.

The University of Wisconsin graduate student, whose performance in winning the Wanamaker Mile in New York stamps him as the possible "miler of the year," made that decision today as he recalled an incident which occurred during the race Saturday night.

Out of Stride

Fenske went into the last quarter far ahead of the field, but because of the roar of the crowd was unable to hear a coachcing signal as to his lead.

"I looked back not once but three times," Fenske recalled, "and was told later those glances probably cost me three-tenths of a second by disturbing my stride."

The long-striding star, stepping the Wanamaker Mile in 4m. 7.4s., established a new Madison Square Garden record—a mark only three seconds below the fastest indoor mile ever run in the United States.

"Since a majority of the races in which I can now participate are in the East, I have found it especially difficult to make the long trips, with consequent loss of sleep, and still be in peak form for the races," Fenske said. "I can always do better when I have been on the scene for several days, following a regular schedule."

Carried Newspapers

For this reason, Fenske asserted, he would like to establish himself with a school or business firm in or near New York.

Fenske's home is in West Allis, Wis., a suburb of Milwaukee, and it was there that a newspaper delivery job set him on the way to superb muscular development.

"It was a German language newspaper," he explained, "and there was so much distance between my customers that I had to trot most of the evening to get around my route."

Fenske has not allowed regret over cancellation of the 1940 Olympics to disturb his rigid training routine of the last six years under the tutelage of Tom Jones, veteran Wisconsin track coach.

Leaving University

"I will be leaving the University in June," he said, "but I expect to continue running for several more years."

Fenske, a bespectacled, mild-mannered fellow who has maintained a high scholastic average, said he hoped to find a job that would permit him to retain his amateur standing. He majored in history as an undergraduate and has taken post graduate courses leading to masters degrees in the School of Education and the Physical Education Department.

Practically self - supporting throughout his collegiate career, he has found that a self-imposed training routine and his studies allowed him to participate in no other campus activities.

Although he lived in a rooming house—to escape distractions—while he was an undergraduate, Fenske during the past year has lived at the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity house. He has earned his meals by working at the serving table and washing dishes at the Chadbourne and Barnard dormitories for girls.

Seeded Players Advance in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Anne Page of Philadelphia, the national champion, will meet Mrs. Stewart Iglehart of Westbury, L. I.; Eileen Beresford is due to play Barbara Williams in an all-New York match; and Hope Knowles of Philadelphia will tangle with Mrs. Elwood Beatty of Cynwyd, Pa., today in three quarter-final matches of the Junior League squash racquets tournament here.

Those are the only matches scheduled for the day, after yesterday's exciting play which was featured by the late afternoon victory of Miss Page over Mrs. William Hawks of Philadelphia, 15—9, 15—1, and 15—6.

The seeded group all advanced easily yesterday, paced by Mrs. Charlotte D. Prizer of Chestnut Hill, Pa., who reached the semi-finals by virtue of three victories yesterday.

Bruins Near Rangers With 6-2 Victory

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	21	4	7	110	55	49
Boston	22	5	4	116	69	48
Toronto	17	13	4	91	74	38
Chicago	13	16	4	68	94	30
Detroit	11	14	4	57	78	26
Americans	11	23	2	75	107	24
Canadiens	8	21	3	63	103	19

Results Feb. 6

Boston 6, Rangers 2.
Detroit 3, Americans 1.

By the Associated Press

The National Hockey League title race is closer than ever, if that is possible.

Last night in the league's feature game, the Boston Bruins broke the spell of the league-leading New York Rangers by beating the Blue Shirts, 6-2. It was the first time they had been able to whip the New Yorkers in six tries.

The clubs staged a rough preview of the Stanley Cup play-offs. Twice, Dit Clapper and Art Coulter came to blows, and each drew major penalties for the second affair.

4-0 Lead

The Bruins built up a 4-0 lead before the Rangers managed to break through Frankie Brimsek, Bruin's goalie.

The Bruins' famed Kraut line, centered by high-scoring Milt Schmidt, league leader, was kept under control until it went onto the ice the final time. Then it broke out with devastating force. Within a space of 16 seconds, Woody Dumart and Schmidt drove pucks through Kerr.

In the other game, the fast-flying Detroit Red Wings kept on the victory trail with a smashing 3-1 defeat of the New York Americans. It was the Wings' seventh-straight game without defeat. But it was more than a Detroit victory. It was a crushing blow to the Americans, who saw the spell cast by the great Eddie Shore broken.

Failed With Shore

Eddie was in there for the Amerks, but they went down to defeat, nevertheless. That was a shock, since the fabulous star twice had led the Amerks to victory since joining the club last week.

A pair of third-period goals led to the Amerks' downfall. Ebbie Goodfellow and Sid Howe broke a 1-1 deadlock—and the Amerks' hearts.

The lone New York goal was scored by Shore, his first since he left the Boston Bruins, where he starred 13 seasons.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 6

New York 5, Washington 4.
River Vale 3, Baltimore 2.

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The Home Forum

Three Women

THE PAINTER took a long time painting our house, this fall. Sometimes his genial young son helped him, but usually he came alone. Almost every work-day morning for weeks, the tall, lank, lackadaisical Yankee came to my back door to be let into the cellar. It was in that way that I became acquainted with his wife. I have never met her, never shall, I dare say, but I know her.

* * *

"My wife sent you these clothespins. They're a new kind. Pin the clothes into a chain in the house and then you can clip them on the outdoor line in a jiffy. Keeps your hands from getting cold. She gets them from her church guild to sell, but she gives them all away.

"My wife is having fourteen for Thanksgiving dinner. If she knows anybody who eats at restaurants, she asks 'em to our house for holidays. She says she thinks it's terrible to eat *out* on Thanksgiving. You ought to see the pies she's made. She's been cleaning the house for two weeks. Last night she stood on the gas stove to wash the wall behind it, and broke the gas plate. You'd ought to have heard her laugh."

I heard about their little gaieties: "We went to the movies last night and, when we got home, my wife made some cocoa and we ate lemon tarts and talked about the picture until one o'clock. That's why I'm late this morning."

The son left early one afternoon and the painter called: "Tell Ma to have hot biscuits for supper."

They have hot biscuits for supper at that house frequently, I know, and wonderfully good baked beans and brown bread and home-made pickle on Saturday nights. I am sure, too, that there are red blossoming geraniums and English ivy in the windows and a spider plant hanging from the dining-room wall. I almost said sometimes: "The windows always sparkle in your house, don't they?" And: "Your wife is plump and jolly, isn't she? And wears bright print dresses?" She does church work and is generous, I know from the guild clothespins; and I'm certain, without being told, that she is the hub of the wheel of that happy, well-fed household.

* * *

There is another woman I feel I know, though I talked to her for only fifteen or twenty minutes. We were sitting on the foundation ledge of the French Building at the New York World's Fair, waiting to see that lovely synchronization of light, sound, air, and water called the Lagoon of Nations. It was rather chilly. We moved our feet up and down and shook our shivering shoulders. I hadn't noticed the woman sitting on the ledge beside us until she stood up, pulled off her knitted misshapen old hat and made a seat cushion of it. She noticed my amusement and was ready to play the clown a bit. "Might as well sit on this, too. There's nothing left of it." She flattened a shoe box, which had held her lunch, put that on top of the hat, and sat down again.

She was a tall, large-boned woman with gray hair, wearing an old dull tweed coat pinned at one side with a safety pin. You could see she was the sort of person who thought of clothes as coverings, not decorations.

"This fair's a wonderful thing," she said to me. "I come out here every day almost. I had some money saved. I didn't know just what I'd saved it for. But, when the fair came, I knew. My sister says: 'You scrubbed for it and you ought to use it on a new coat. Something that'll last.' No, sir, I'd rather see this fair. We'll never see nothin' like this again. Wait'll you see the colors in this Lagoon of Nations. It's the best thing at the fair, next to the House of Jewels. Have you seen that? Haven't? Well, you go right over there after this. I'll tell you how to get there."

* * *

She stopped talking a moment to look at a stylishly dressed young woman who was passing by. A tremendous fox fur enveloped her shoulders. "Look at that one," she said. "You see some sights around here that you don't have to pay to see, besides the free exhibits." The minutes passed quickly. The woman had a rough charm. Unselfconscious, free, laughing all the time, she talked, playing to the grandstand a bit; but you had a feeling that, under it all, there was substance. I felt certain of it when, after the spectacle, everyone stood up to sing *The Star-Spangled Banner*. Her voice rang out sweet, clear, and beautiful.

I haven't much to go on, but I know that woman laughs her way through a life which isn't too full of comfort and ease. She looks and listens and learns and comments humorously. She sings. The windows of her city tenement apartment probably don't sparkle, but her eyes do, most of the time.

* * *

As different as possible from her in looks and background is a woman I met three or four years ago at a fashionable tea. I remember thinking, when I was introduced to this mother of one of my old school friends: "What a charming, frivolous-looking little person." Blonde curls under a smart hat. Expensive carved jewelry. A black velvet dress with a gardenia at the shoulder. Her daughter, last autumn, went to the northern part of Minnesota to live in a lonely uncomfortable farmhouse, to be near her husband who is engaged in some engineering project. I had a letter from her the other day:

. . . I was so busy with the children, trying to feed them properly, keep them and the house warm—we have stoves and I hadn't the knack—that I didn't realize that one reason I felt discouraged and lonely was because the house looked as grim and barren as the dressing-room of the old gym at school. I couldn't visualize mother here, but when she wrote she was coming I didn't urge her not to. I've never seen mother in any atmosphere but one of comfort and a modest sort of luxury. Jim and I have necessities now and that is about all. Well, mother drove up in her green roadster, having driven five hundred miles, and the last hundred over grooved hard-rutted roads, but she looked, as always, like a little spick and span doll when she jumped out of the car. She didn't behave like a doll. In three days we were civilized. She showed me how to make a fire that would last, how to block up the windows and doors so the cold wouldn't come in. She hung some of her Liberty scarves over the cracks in the walls, put bright magazines on the living-room table, a pretty box or two, brought in pine and berries from the woods around and filled pantry bowls with them. She said pumping water from the cistern would help her keep her figure. She made candy for the children, showed me how to put up my hair in a new kind of curler and sent off for bright wools so we can crochet an afghan in the evenings while we listen to the radio. . . .

The frivolous little woman is a pioneer at heart and is teaching her daughter to be one. She has decided to spend the winter on the farm.

* * *

These three women mean something to me. They have caught me in the web of their warm personalities. For a long time, I shall remember them.

C. C. R.

Moment of Dawn

I have in this city seen the dawn come like a gull,
bending its silver wings, gliding above the street
until my eyes caressed its soft throat, touched its bill,
until it fluttered to the pavement, stretched its folded feet
and then was still.

In such a moment there is more than light or silence
or the early sun. For suddenly the city stills
its voices and the darkness scatters to the islands
of the night. Suddenly the dawn spills from the high lands,
and far-off hills.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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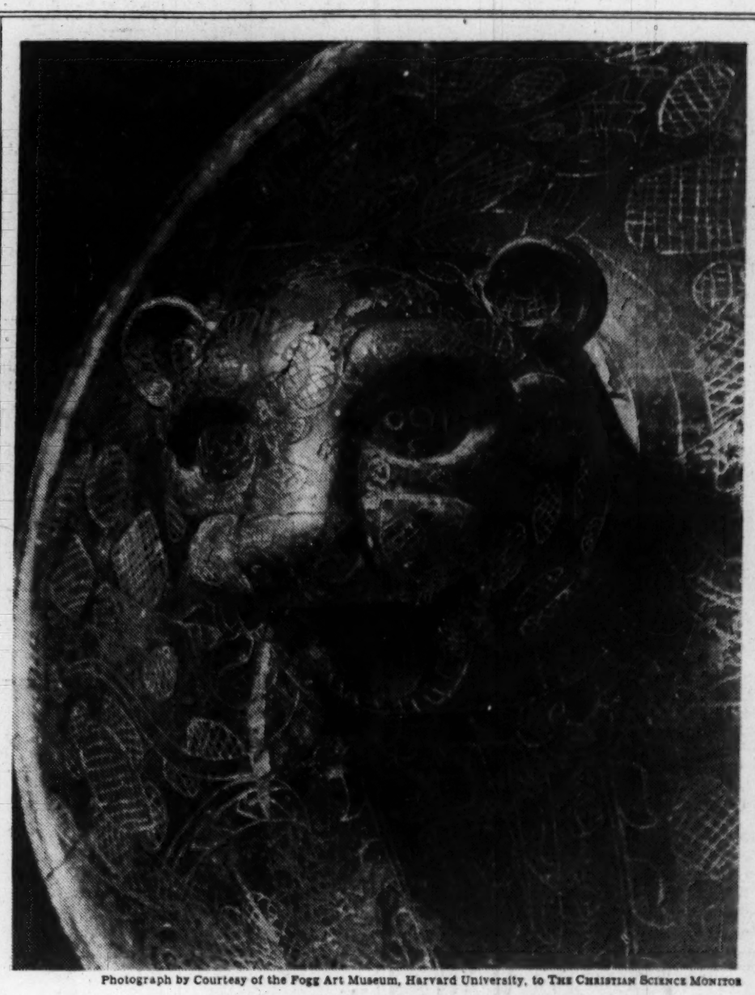

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL OF A PIECE OF MAYAN POTTERY

SOMETIMES, IN EXAMINING a detail, we see qualities which are not clearly observed in the complete work of art. Here is a good example, part of the cover of an urn which was made in Mexico during the era of the Great Empire of Mayan Culture, (600-900 A. D.) We are rather late in appreciation of the native art of Latin America, and it is only within recent years that artifacts have been brought to light to prove what rich cultures existed in the Americas before their discovery by Europeans. Not only have the objects of art shed light on learning, beliefs, and customs, but they have also provided a magnificent supplement to the great legacy of monumental and decorative arts of the past.

We may observe here how pottery and sculpture combine. An urn has been shaped from clay. It is painted black and the surface is covered with incised designs of curved and criss-cross lines. The handle is modeled in the shape of the head of a wild beast. Although the mask is decoratively shaped in a symmetrical design, an exceptional vitality is expressed.

This urn is from Holmul. It belongs to the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, and is now being shown in a large exhibition of Pre-Columbian Art at the Fogg Art Museum.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Capable of more than we do"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES ONE FEELS that he has not done all that he ought to do, or is not satisfied with what he has done. This indicates an innate conviction that one should have something worthy to do, and that he should do his work well. Slipshod work never pleases the conscientious thinker.

The Apostle Paul found the secret of well-doing. For a time he had been sincerely energetic in doing something which in itself was wrong; that is, he had pursued a mistaken sense of rightness. His remarkable conversion awakened him, and he soon learned wherein he had been doing wrong and wherein lay the way of right activity. Then from his heart he labored to do right, and to do it because he loved and understood the right. He helped others to turn to the truth which had been revealed to him, and to be guided by the truth in their daily living. Their tasks henceforth were to be done on the basis of loving and obeying Truth, and thus Truth was to be glorified in all their doing.

When he wrote his letters to the several churches, Paul was entitled by his own rich experience to say to them, as he did to the Colossians (3:23, 24), "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men; . . . for ye serve the Lord Christ." He admonished the Philippians that they should do all things without murmuring or disputing, that they might be blameless and harmless, letting their light shine in the world through their knowledge of the truth. And for himself he said with humility (Philippians 4:13), "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." He had learned well the way of the great Teacher, Christ Jesus, who, knowing that he could do nothing of himself, said (John 14:10), "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."

These Scriptural assurances show us plainly, especially when read in the light of Christian Science, that if we would do better than we are now doing we must learn the secret of doing all things as unto God, and as strengthened through the ever-present Christ, the Son of God. Christian Science makes it clear that men fail to do well because they think mainly from a material basis. They regard their task as merely material, as their own welcome or unwelcome duty, obligation, or necessity, thus narrowing their work to a material round; whereas, by relying on Truth, they might lift their thoughts spiritually to see their work glorified by doing it in the light of ever-present divine Principle, which shines through the mist of materiality and illumines a good work with the glow of immortality.

Our great need, then, is to find the divine Principle which sustains all that is real, and to lean on it, be directed by it, and see it guiding us in all we do. Christian Science gives us this needed scientific instruction, assuring us that, as Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 89), "We are all capable of more than we do." We find ourselves thus capable proportionately as we understand God; for as Mrs. Eddy says in the same paragraph, "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent."

By looking to God and seeking His guidance we shall find ourselves "capable of more than we do," because we are learning and proving that man, our true selfhood, reflects God, Mind, the source of all intelligence, ability, and power. The operation of divine Principle in human consciousness naturally leads to good works. They are the outcome or "sign of Immanuel," to which in the Preface to Science and Health (p. xi) Mrs. Eddy refers as "a divine influence ever present in human consciousness."

This same "divine influence," which arrested Paul's course in wrongdoing and directed his honesty and sincerity into right activity, will as certainly guide our thoughts and steps aright as we seek to understand God and to find our true selfhood in reflecting Him. Then we can know that, as Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 12), "Whatever needs to be done which cannot be done now, God prepares the way for doing; while that which can be done now, but is not, increases our indebtedness to God." And she adds the tender assurance that "faith in divine Love supplies the ever-present help and *now*, and gives the power to 'act in the living present.'"

Gaining an understanding of God, as divine Principle, one need no longer vaguely wonder what shall be his lifework or where his task shall lie, or vainly regret that in the days which are passed he has not done better or more. Rather does he strive to learn the lesson of childlike trust in God, of obedience and humility, for he has found that in expressing those qualities which reflect God he is truly becoming capable of doing better and more, because he is beginning to do all things in love, to "serve the Lord Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Grand Canyon

Here is another world
Of cliffs gaunt with the ages,
Of star-deep chasms
Gouged with century-old ruins,
Carved by the ringing chisels
Of a million storms.
The colors of the rocks
Are stained with the red of dawns and sunsets
When great mammals strode and bellowed
In the echoing grottoes,
Among the giant ferns.
The black river slices the gorge
Like a mile-deep scimitar.
Its faint sound brushes the silence.
In the clear air,
Bare of all scents but pine and sagebrush,
The few birds dip like pricks in space,
Rise in a thousand miles of thin blue wind,
And are lost forever.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

"CAPACES DE MAS DE LO QUE HACEMOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

A VECES UNO SIENTE que no ha hecho todo lo que debiera hacer o no está satisfecho con lo que ha hecho. Esto indica una convicción innata que uno debiera tener algo que hacer que valga la pena, y que debiera cumplir bien con su cometido. Trabajo a medias no satisface nunca al pensador concienzudo.

El apóstol Pablo encontró el secreto de cómo se puede obrar bien. Durante una temporada se había afanado sincera y enérgicamente haciendo algo que en sí mismo era una cosa mala; es decir, había servido un concepto erróneo. Su conversión notable le despertó, y él comprendió de pronto que había obrado mal y aprendió la manera de obrar bien. Entonces se esforzó con todo su corazón a hacer bien, porque entendía ahora lo que era el hacer bien y deseaba hacerlo. Ayudó a otros a volverse hacia la verdad que se le había revelado, y a ser guiados por la verdad en su vida cotidiana. En lo futuro habían de cumplir sus deberes sobre la base de amar y obedecer la Verdad, y así la Verdad había de ser glorificada en todas sus obras.

Así al escribir sus cartas a las diferentes iglesias, Pablo tuvo el derecho de decirles de su propia rica experiencia, como les dijo a los Colosenses (3:23, 24): "Cuanto hiciereis, obradlo de corazón, como para el Señor, y no para los hombres; . . . pues servís a Cristo el Señor." Amonestó a los Filipenses que hicieren todo sin murmuraciones y sin discusiones, para preservarse sin tacha y sin culpa, dejando que su luz alumbrara el mundo por su entendimiento de la verdad. Y con respecto a sí mismo dijo con humildad (Filipenses, 4:13): "Todo lo puedo, en aquel que me fortalece," el Cristo. Había aprendido bien el camino del gran Maestro, Cristo Jesús, el cual, sabiendo que no podía hacer nada de por sí mismo, dijo (San Juan, 14:10): "El Padre, morando en mí, hace sus obras."

Estas palabras de las Escrituras, especialmente cuando se leen bajo la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana, confirman plenamente el hecho de que, si queremos obrar mejor de lo que estamos obrando ahora, tenemos que aprender el secreto de hacer todas las cosas como si fuera para Dios, y como si encontrásemos nuestra fortaleza por medio del Cristo siempre presente, el Hijo de Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana nos explica que los hombres dejan de obrar bien, porque piensan principalmente desde una base material. Consideran su cometido como una cosa meramente material, como su propia obligación o necesidad, un deber más o menos fastidioso, y de esta manera limitan su obra a un círculo material. En lugar de eso, si confiaran en la Verdad, podrían elevar sus pensamientos espiritualmente, para ver su trabajo glorificado al hacerlo a la luz del divino Principio siempre presente, que brilla en las tinieblas de la materialidad e ilumina una obra buena con la gloria de la inmortalidad.

Así que nuestra gran necesidad es encontrar el Principio divino que mantiene todo lo que es real y luego confiar en él, ser dirigidos por él, y observar cómo nos guía en todo lo que hacemos. La Ciencia Cristiana nos da esta instrucción científica que tanto necesitamos, asegurándonos que, como Mary Baker Eddy nos dice en la página 89 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Todos somos capaces de hacer más de lo que hacemos." Así que nos sentimos capaces en la proporción que entendemos a Dios, según la señora Eddy nos dice en el mismo párrafo: "El Espíritu, Dios, se puede oír, cuando los sentidos están callados."

Mirando hacia Dios y buscando Su dirección nos hallaremos "capaces de hacer más de lo que hacemos", porque estamos aprendiendo y comprobando que el hombre, nuestra individualidad verdadera, refleja a Dios, la Mente divina, el origen de toda inteligencia, capacidad y energía. La operación del Principio divino en la conciencia humana nos conduce naturalmente a las buenas obras. Estas son "la señal del Emmanuel", el resultado al cual la señora Eddy se refiere en la página xi del Prefacio de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD) como "una influencia divina, siempre presente en la conciencia humana".

Esta misma "influencia divina" que puso fin a la práctica de malas obras en San Pablo y dirigió su honradez y sinceridad a una actividad buena y justa, con seguridad guiará nuestros pensamientos y nuestros pasos por buenos caminos a medida que entendamos a Dios y busquemos nuestra individualidad verdadera, reflejando a Dios. Entonces podemos comprender lo que la señora Eddy nos dice en la página 12 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA Y MISCELANEA): "Si hay algo que debiera hacerse, pero que no puede hacerse por el momento, Dios preparará el camino para ello a su tiempo debido; mientras que lo que se puede hacer ahora, pero no se hace, aumenta nuestra deuda hacia Dios." Y luego nos asegura bondadosamente que "la fe en el Amor divino suple el auxilio siempre presente y el *ahora*, y nos da el poder de 'obrar en el presente lleno de vida'."

Al ganar un entendimiento de Dios como Principio divino, ya no tiene uno que preguntarse vagamente, cuál será su cometido en la vida y en dónde encontrará su trabajo, o deplorar vanamente que no haya hecho más u obrado mejor en tiempos pasados. Se esfuerza más bien por aprender la lección de una confianza ingenua en Dios, tal como la tiene el niño, de obediencia y de humildad, porque ha notado que al expresar estas cualidades que reflejan a Dios, llega a poder hacer de veras más y mejores obras; porque empieza a hacer todo por el amor, para "servir a Cristo el Señor".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Early Star Over Spain

LEAVING THIS eventful pile, we continued our course, skirting the fruitful orchards of the Generalife, in which two or three nightingales were pouring forth a rich strain of melody. . . . We pursued our ramble up a solitary mule-path winding among the hills, and soon found ourselves amidst wild and melancholy mountains, destitute of trees and here and there tinted with scanty verdure. Everything within sight was severe and sterile, and it was scarcely possible to realize the idea that but a short distance behind us was the Generalife with its blooming orchards and terraced gardens, and that we were in the vicinity of delicious Granada, that city of groves and fountains. But such is the nature of Spain—wild and stern the moment it escapes from cultivation; the desert and the garden are ever side by side. . . .

We at length arrived on the highest part of the promontory above Granada, called the Mountain of the Sun. The evening was approaching; the setting sun just gilded the loftiest heights. Here and there a solitary shepherd might be descried driving his flock down the declivities to be folded for the night, or a muleteer and his lagging animals threading some mountain-path to arrive at the city gates before nightfall.

Presently the deep tones of the cathedral bell came swelling up the defiles, proclaiming the hour of "oration" or prayer. The note was responded to from the belfry of every church and from the sweet bells of the convents among the mountains. . . .

The shadows of the valley grew deeper and deeper, until all was dark around us. The lofty summit of the Sierra Nevada alone retained a lingering gleam of daylight, its snowy peaks glaring against the dark blue firmament, and seeming close to us from the extreme purity of the atmosphere.

"How near the Sierra looks this evening!" said Mateo; "it seems as if you could touch it with your hand, and yet it is many long leagues off." While he was speaking a star appeared over the snowy summit of the mountain, the only one yet visible in the heavens, and so pure, so large, so bright and beautiful as to call forth ejaculations of delight from honest Mateo:

"Que estrella hermosa! que clara y limpia es!—No pueda ser estrella mas brillante!" (What a beautiful star! how clear and lucid! —a star could not be more brilliant!)

I have often remarked this sensibility of the common people of Spain to the charms of natural objects. The lustre of a star, the beauty or fragrance of a flower, the crystal purity of a fountain, will inspire them with a kind of poetical delight; and then what euphonious words their magnificent language affords with which to give utterance to their transports! — From "The Alhambra," by WASHINGTON IRVING.

Impression

The names of beauty you have loved
Are carven on the inner you
Sure as initials ringed within
Their valentine a jackknife drew
Upon a sapling. Some grow faint,
And others, down a distant year,
Are wholly lost. But there have been
Some lovelinesses you held dear
Whose names no power in any place,
Nor time unending, can erase.

ELAINE V. EMANS

A Smith in the Desert

THERE WAS A young smith *Seydân* who sought me out; and many an Arabian sány (artificer) imagined he might learn a mastery of the Nasrâny (Christian), since from us they suppose the arts to spring and all knowledge. When a lad he had come with his family, footing it over the deserts two hundred miles from Hâyil his birthplace, to settle at Teyma. He was one of those who last winter passed by the kella of Medáin to el-Ally. I entered their workshop to bespeak a steel to strike fire with the flint,—a piece of gear of great price in the poor desert life, where so cheerful is the gipsy fire of sweet-smelling bushes:—there is a winter proverb of the poor in Europe, "Fire is half bread!" Their steel is a band of four inches, which is made two inches, the ends being drawn backward upon itself. When he had beat out the piece, the long sunlight was low in the west. "We may not all day labour," said the young smith, "in Ramathán"; and rising, with a damp clout he wiped his honest smutched face, and as he shut up the shop he invited me home to drink coffee in his dâr. . . . The smith's house was the last in going out of the town beyond Khalâf's, small, but well-built of clay bricks. The former year he and his brother had made it with their own hands upon a waste plot next the wilderness, and in Hâyil wise; they thought but meanly of the Teyma architecture. . . .

Sometimes in these Ramathán half days we walked a mile over the desert to an uncle of his, who with the gain of his smith's labour had bought a good *hauta* (orchard) in the *Ghrerb*, or outlying little west oasis. When we came thither the sány . . . fetched lemons and pomegranates, and leaving me seated under his fruit-tree shadows, they went in to labour at the anvil, which the goodman had here in his house in the midst of his homestead. — From "Travels in Arabia Deserta," by CHARLES M. DOUGHTY. (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1940

Weather Plays Major Role In Boston Budget

Council group studied Tobin figures which contain no funds to remove snow.

The Committee on Appropriations of the Boston City Council began its deliberations on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1940 budget today with many an anxious glance at overcast skies and weather reports, revolving around the question: "How expensive is a snow storm?"

The reason for the glances and the somewhat disturbing query was found in the fact that the Mayor's budget, amounting to some $300,000 less than in 1939, made no allowances this winter for snow removal. The costs of one snowstorm could very well wipe out the present prospects of reducing the City's annual expenditures this year and with it the hope for a lower tax rate.

As it is, the Mayor's budget calls for appropriations amounting to $39,625,000. A snowfall of six or more inches would cost the city a minimum of $125,000, while some storms have been known to require expenditures for snow removal amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

Today, the Appropriations Committee considered only the budget proposals for 10 City Departments, a 15-minute discussion being allowed for each Department. Chairman Maurice H. Sullivan presided at what was termed one of the earliest budget conferences, the Mayor having submitted the full budget on Jan. 29, probably the first time that this has been done before March 1 in the city's history.

Court Ponders Better Job Case Involving Aid Ban

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7 (AP)—The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors considered today the case of an unemployed waitress who was refused unemployment compensation because, wishing to "better herself," she declined to return to tray-toting for a livelihood.

Both an Unemployment Compensation Commissioner and a Superior Court Judge held that Mrs. Glenna Stella was entitled to benefits under the State Unemployment Compensation Law, although she refused to take another job as a waitress on the ground that her training fitted her for secretarial work. The State appealed the Judge's decision.

Assistant Attorney General Harry Silverstone argued today that the administrator of the act didn't want "to thwart her advancement," but that the law didn't permit him to consider Mrs. Stella's "commendable desire to improve her status as one of the factors in determining whether any particular work is suitable for her."

Decision was reserved.

Fog and Ice Floes Delay Shipping All Along N. E. Coast

Dense fog, which has made inroads on the ice floes in local waters, seriously retarded the movement of ships today.

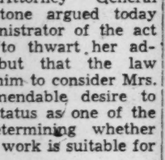
From Nantucket Island comes word that the ring of ice around the Island is breaking up and drifting seaward. The Coast Guard cutter Algonquin reported this morning that ice in Buzzards Bay is packed tightly but that an improvement is expected with the turn of the tide this afternoon.

The motorbarge T. J. Conway, bound from Boston to Providence, became jammed in the drift ice in Buzzards Bay this morning. No attempts to free the vessel can be made until the fog lifts. The Coast Guard cutter Cayuga has been ordered to stand by to free the Conway while the Algonquin was ordered back to her base at Portland, Maine

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature near 30 degrees; Thursday generally fair and slightly colder; moderate northwesterly winds.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Thursday; snow flurries in north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; partly cloudy and slightly colder Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds mostly northwest over north portion and moderate, shifting winds becoming southwest over south portion; mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday with some rain over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	32	New Orleans	45	44
Chicago	26	25	New York	44	41
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	56	55
Helena	36	33	Philadelphia	43	43
Kansas City	27	27	St. Louis	28	26
Los Angeles	57	56	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	67	67	Washington	43	40
Minneapolis	4	3			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 7.
B—Minimum, Feb. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:01 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 11:14 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:34 p. m.

Contrasts in Nature Photography

H. T. Morris, A. R. P. S.

Ringdoves With Nest

Joseph Coburn Smith

As the Earth Turns

An exhibit of nature photography, grouped as "scenic, ethnological, zoological, botanical, and technical," is being held in the Main Hall of the New England Museum of Natural History, with 233 prints hung from more than 700 submitted by photographers in all parts of the world. This "First Annual Boston International Salon of Nature Photography" will continue through Feb. 15.

Fish Industry Seeks Change in U. S. Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — The McCormack bill, which provides for federal inspection of fish and by-products, should be amended so its operations would apply only to frozen fish and frozen fish products, E. H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, told the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today.

Mr. Cooley, who originally proposed the legislation, offered his amendment today in order to overcome objections of oyster and shellfish interests which have expressed opposition to the measure. He stated that a majority of the fish processors in his association are in favor of the bill.

Representative Harry Sandager (R) of Rhode Island, a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee which is considering the bill, suggested that once the benefits which will be brought to the industry by Federal inspection are shown, other branches of the fishing industry will be eager to come under the law.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, the bill's author, voiced agreement with Mr. Sandager on this point.

Under existing legislation, fish can be inspected only by local or state agencies and by the Pure Food and Drug Administration of the Agriculture Department after it has crossed state line, Mr. Cooley pointed out. He told the Committee his bill would provide for inspection at the wharves by experts from the Bureau of Fisheries. "As it is now," he stated, "we are only penalizing ourselves by submitting to local inspection as our competitors in another state may not be subject to the same regulations. By making the inspection universal, we would not be likely to be discriminated against. We want a federal agency to do this work so that whatever is done in one port, won't be undone in another."

Objections from oyster interests in New England were outlined to the committee by Representative Albert E. Austin (R) of Connecticut, and Representative B. J. Monkiewicz (R) of Connecticut.

Congressmen Score Secret Fishing Order

Treasury Department ruling giving Newfoundland station 'free duty' is hotly protested.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Six New England Congressmen, both Republican and Democrat, today joined in a demand to the United States Customs Bureau for the immediate rescinding of Treasury Decision No. 49,682 of Aug. 12, 1938, which had redefined American fishery so as to permit a shore station in Newfoundland to prepare "duty free" fish for entry into United States markets.

This demand was sent to the Hon. Basil Harris, Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs of the Treasury Department, and was signed by Representatives Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, John W. MacCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, James C. Oliver (R) of Maine, and Clyde H. Smith (R) of Maine

Representative Brewster is leading a movement in the House to require the Treasury Department to rescind its agreement with the Newfoundland Government which, he affirms, is "threatening the very existence of New England fisheries." He characterized it as a "secret" agreement which was in effect legislation and an encroachment upon the authority of Congress.

Treasury Denies It

Treasury officials today disputed the charge that the Treasury had entered into a "secret agreement" to admit Newfoundland fish duty free into the United States.

The Treasury said that, according to provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, "Products of American fisheries, prepared or preserved by an American fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, Magdalen Islands, and Laborador, as such coasts are defined in the Convention of 1818 between the United States and Great Britain, shall be exempt from duty."

Under the 1930 regulations American fisheries are defined as 'fisheries operated under the American flag by American vessels in foreign waters . . . and a shore station operated in conjunction with such vessels by the owner or master thereof."

In the matter of General Seafoods Corporation, the Treasury claimed there was no violation of the regulations.

It allows American trawlers to fish in Newfoundland waters, land the catches on the shores of Newfoundland for processing, and reship the fish to the United States, where they are admitted as "products of the American fisheries," it was pointed out.

American Labor Barred

The terms of this agreement, the Maine Representative said, prohibit American labor, such as fishermen and shore workers, from being employed "in what our own American Government has recently interpreted as an American fishery." He declared that not only were Americans refused the right to catch fish and prepare it ashore, but also the official agreement largely prohibited Americans from manning the boats which will transport the "duty free" fish from Newfoundland to various American ports.

"This amazing situation," Mr. Brewster told the House, "was not possible nor perhaps legal, until Aug. 12, 1938. At that time the United States Treasury Department issued a special Treasury decision No. 49,682.

Mr. Brewster said, "This special Treasury decision radically changed all previous customs regulations and definitions of what comprised an American fishery, in order to permit this American subsidiary of General Foods Corporation of New York to establish a shore station in Newfoundland."

Furthermore, he insisted that there had been no public hearings on the change in definition of an American fishery, nor had there been to the best of his knowledge, any systematic effort to ascertain the opinion of other American fishing interests or fishermen.

'Over the Top!'

R. J. Keller

Francis C. Gray

Chairman of the Greater Boston Community Fund for 1940 as he announced the victory of the big charity drive.

Fund Drive Tops Quota Amid Cheers

The Community Fund campaign sailed over the goal line to unprecedented victory last night, amid the tumultuous cheering of 1,000 workers who gathered at the Statler Hotel for their victory dinner.

Even as the volunteers dined, final returns streamed in to the crowded ball room, until the $220,000 deficit of late afternoon vanished and a comfortable surplus of $22,652 had accumulated, with contributions reaching the total of $4,647,652.

Chairman Francis C. Gray's announcement of victory, coming as the climax of the evening's events, meant that 175 social service agencies in Greater Boston will be supplied with funds for the coming year. More than 250,000 persons contributed, and 16,000 workers helped to collect the fund.

The campaign, described by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Federation, as "the greatest campaign ever conducted," was the first since 1937 to reach its goal. This year's goal was $4,625,000.

The Metropolitan Division, which includes the 44 towns besides Boston and Cambridge in the Greater Boston area, led the divisions to success with a score of 103.2 per cent of its quota. Boston contributions reached 102.5 per cent of quota, with Cambridge reporting 95.2 per cent of its scheduled total.

With praise from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for the unselfish spirit of the governmental workers, the Public Employee Division reported that contributions amounted to 101.3 per cent of quota. The Industry and Finance Division was not far behind, with 101 per cent. In the Special Gifts Division, 99.7 per cent of the quota was reached.

The success of the drive became increasingly evident as final returns were tabulated and district leaders reported percentages. A feature of these district announcements was presentation of the "bull calf"—a fuzzy, dainty little creature made of cotton—to the City of Concord, which outdistanced its rival, Lexington, in a contest which brought both towns over the top. In a similar wager, workers from Wellesley cornered a $10 hat and their rivals from Winchester had to be satisfied with a derby. Both towns exceeded their quotas.

Decorations were bestowed on chairmen of the various committees by Mr. Gray, and each recipient made a short speech thanking his group for its efforts. Then Mr. Gray himself received a decoration from Mr. Adams.

Effort to Enlist State Behind Clean Movie Bill

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a spirited effort to rally Massachusetts Congressional support behind the Neely bill—designed to eliminate evils of block booking in movie distribution—representatives of some 20 organizations interested in protecting children from negative influences met in Boston today and heard certain motion pictures sharply assailed by clubwomen, juvenile court workers, and others.

Meeting at 3 Joy Street, at the invitation of the Massachusetts Civic League, the Neely bill supporters heard Miss Katharine Lyford, League secretary, explain that the measure, sponsored by Senator Mathew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia, already passed by the Senate is scheduled to come before the House some time in the next few weeks.

Movie Firms Active

She asserted that motion picture producers were expending almost unlimited effort and money in combatting the measure, and that attempts had been made in recent days to influence Massachusetts church and women's club groups. Today's meeting, she said, was to counteract this movie effort and to get the facts before a larger number of citizens.

Dr. George E. Gardner of the Boston Juvenile Court and the Judge of Baker Guidance Center, told the group that his experience with delinquent boys had convinced him they paid more attention to the hour and fifteen minutes of "success" of criminals portrayed than they did to the final reel in which the police triumph.

Miss Julia Buxton of Springfield, a delegate to the Lima, Peru, conference, said that motion pictures portraying a distorted version of North American life raised a definite obstacle to more friendly intercourse with South Americans.

Chief Information Source

The movies, she said, "are the chief means by which the bulk of South Americans know us, and what must they think of people who carry guns all the time and otherwise disport themselves in ways that no self-respecting South American would dream of."

Miss Lyford pointed out that both Massachusetts Senators, David I. Walsh (D) and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R), had voted in favor of the Neely bill when it was before the Senate last May. She predicted a majority of the Massachusetts House delegation would favor it, but asserted there should be no let-up in the effort of those behind the bill at home.

Bars Blind Buying

The Neely Bill, she said, is proposed as a means of ending the present system under which an exhibitor must contract blindly for 10 or more "quickies" in order to be given the two or three star attractions he really wants to show.

As it is now, it was brought out at the meeting, the exhibitors do not know what they are showing until their projecting machine starts to grind.

The Neely bill would provide that they be furnished with a synopsis of pictures so they could exercise self-censorship if they care to.

Local Responsibility

In actual practice of course, the measure would place the responsibility for showing films on the shoulders of local exhibitors. These exhibitors in turn, could be approached by local organizations and thus a powerful influence to improve the moral tone of movies might be exerted.

As it stands now, local exhibitors can turn away all complaints with the explanation that they are compelled to take the shows whether they like them or not because of the block booking practices of the big producers.

Needed for Income

Producers, on the other hand, insist that only the bulk of class B and C pictures which they turn out give them resources for the super-spectacles.

Dr. Gardner in a scholarly approach to the subject pointed out that during infancy all desires of children are filled without effort. In other words, he said, they get something for nothing.

The adult outlook is different in that an adult properly adjusted to life knows that this idea of infancy is not true. During childhood, however, when the adjustment is made, it is important not to put anything in the balance which will tend to convince children they can get something for nothing. To do so tends to retard maturity.

World's Largest Tin-Dredger To Dig 38 Feet Under Water

Foreign Trade Flashes

British tin interests in Malaya have launched the pontoon of the world's largest tin-dredge, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. When the dredge is completed it will weigh 5,400 pounds and have a practical capacity of 485,000 cubic yards of excavation a month. It will be powerful enough to dig to a depth of 38 feet below water level. The largest tin-dredge now operating in Malaya has a practical capacity of 365,000 cubic yards a month. The pontoon of the new dredge is 304 feet long and 72 feet beam. The bucket ladder will be 205 feet long, with 123 buckets, each of 20 cubic feet capacity.

'Self-Sufficiency' Weeks

Other news flashes received at the Bureau include:

To show the industrial progress achieved by Italy, a series of "self-sufficiency" weeks are to be held throughout that country, during which shops will display only Italian-made goods, a separate week being set aside for each individual product exhibited. Items singled out for display are mainly those which have had to meet the greatest competition in the home market. These include perfumery, textiles, furniture, glass products, household goods, and toys.

Chile Expands Shipping

Establishment of an effective merchant marine is an outstanding part of Chile's comprehensive program of national economic development. New services and improvement of former ones are planned between Chile and Europe, United States and South American countries. One new ship is expected to be built for service to Europe, and several others purchased for fruit carrying and coastwise traffic. Total cost of the projects involved in the initial program is estimated at about $4,500,000. A special reserve fund of about $1,600,000 is to be set up for promotion of Chile's merchant marine.

Canal Traffic Increases

Passengers transported through the Panama Canal during 1939 numbered 118,833, an increase of 1,392 over the preceding year. February was the peak month of 1939, with 16,039 passenger transits, compared with 15,785 in the previous February.

Amber From Germany

Amber production in Germany is increasing to meet the new demand for amber as an article of fashion for jewelry and novelties. Production which was practically nil in the depression years of 1932-1933, is now estimated at about 14,000 tons annually. In addition to the new uses, inferior grades, scrap, and waste, are utilized for the manufacture of amber oil, and succinic acid, which, in turn, are used to a considerable extent in the paint and varnish industry.

Trade Drops Under War

German occupation of Czechoslovakia, and the conflict in Europe, are blamed for a striking recession in exports to the United States from three former territories of Czechoslovakia, in the third quarter of 1939. The drop was from $5,599,846 in the corresponding period a year ago, to $650,616 in the third quarter of 1939. The decrease involved practically all items entered in the trade from Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia.

Bazinet Is Named To Court Position

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today appointed Senator Wilfred P. Bazinet, (R) of Webster, Mass., Clerk of the First Southern Worcester District Court (the Webster District Court) to succeed Francis E. Cassedy, who has resigned.

He also appointed Anthony J. Kupka, (R) of Brockton, to be Clerk of the Brockton District Court to succeeed the late Charles F. King.

Senator Bazinet was elected to the Senate for 1939-40; he was in the House 1929-30, 1933-34, and 1937-38. Mr. Kupka is Secretary of the Plymouth County Bar Association, and President of many civic and fraternal Lithuanian societies.

Among 33 other appointments to unpaid positions on boards of trustees of State hospitals and schools, Governor Saltonstall named former U. S. Commissioner of Immigration Anna C. Tillinghast to the Board of the Boston State Hospital.

Police Taxi Plan Upheld by Court

The stagger system of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility, for keeping one-fifth of the Boston taxis off the streets each week day, was upheld today by Judge Thomas J. Hammond in Suffolk Superior Court.

Judge Hammond dismissed a petition brought by two officials of the Independent Taxi Owners Association, who claimed that the Commissioner's order exceeded his powers. The suit was brought by George J. Namee and Abraham Miller, two officials of the I. T. O. A. The plan, they said, was within the power of the Traffic Commission rather than the Police Commissioner.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex." 3:15, 6:20, 3:95. Also "The Escape," with June Gale. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Accident," starring Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Goose Step," formerly called "Beasts of Berlin." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
"Nick Carter, Master Detective," with Walter Pidgeon. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Destry Rides Again," with James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. Tomorrow: "All Women Have Secrets," with Jean Cagney and Joseph Allen, Jr. Also "The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones and Mary Martin.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Fenway: 3, 6:25, 10. Paramount: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Night of Nights," with Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Paramount: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Green Hell," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Joan Bennett. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35. "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 11:05 a. m., 2:05. Previews at 5:40 and 8:40 of "Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. Also at 6:55 and 9:55, "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Anne Shirley.

Metropolitan—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey in "Balalaika." Also "The Earl of Chicago."

R. K. O. Boston—
James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again." 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:56, 9:55. Also "Laugh It Off," with Johnny Downs. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Secret Four." Also "Escape to Paradise," with Bobby Breen and Ken Taylor. Stage: Lew Parker & Co., Patricia Norman.

State—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shop Around the Corner." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern and John Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:00 Tomorrow: "Raffles," with David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. Also Pat O'Brien in "Slightly Honorable."

Scollay and Modern—
"Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," featuring Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "Finland—Her Story in Pictures," "Recreating the Medieval World," "Popular Science," "The State of Washington," "Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Also "She's Got Everything," with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond.

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time—Finland; Alaska, a travelogue; Stephen Foster songs; Manhattan Zoo; Popeye; sports, oddities; and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mummy," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "The Raven," with Bela Lugosi. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:30, 9.

University—
"Only Angels Have Wings," with Cary Grant and Jean Arthur. 2:40, 6, 9:35. Also "Rage of Paris," with Danielle Darrieux and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30, 4:45, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. Also "Private Detective."

Uptown—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Victor Herbert." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again." Also "Day-Time Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. Also "At the Circus," with the Marx Brothers.

Radio—Page 14

Music

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—
Second concert this season by the Boston Society of Early Music. Paul Bernard treble viol; Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba; Gaston Dufresne, violone; Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord; Ruion Robison, tenor. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Clarence Helsing, organist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Ivories by Mrs Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano. Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Continental Hotel, Cambridge—
Lecture by Prof. James S. Bixler, entitled "The Background for Hitler in German Thought." 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Big Projects on Small Scale Planned by Model Railroad

At South Station, hundreds of trains are arriving and departing much as usual today. But just across the street an unusual hubbub is noticeable at the Atlantic Avenue headquarters of another and noncompeting system — the Massachusetts Bay Lines Railroad.

Under the direction of its owner-builder-manager group, the Massachusetts Model Railroad Society, Bay Lines is preparing for its biggest week of the year—the fourth annual exhibit, scheduled on the train bulletin board for the week beginning Feb. 17.

Motive power is being groomed, rolling stock put into A-1 condition for a long, hard haul, and there is plenty to keep every man on the call-board busy. Freight and passenger routes have to be worked out. Schedules must be properly timed. Interlocking systems and block signals have to function smoothly. So the preparatory bustle has been considerable, even if the whole of the Bay Lines might fit comfortably—or rather, uncomfortably—into the boiler of any of the locomotives that chuff out of South Station across the street.

The Model Railroad Society's exhibit this year is to be considerably improved and expanded. Officials of the Society concede that their lay-out is not on the grand scale of that viewed by hundreds of thousands at the New York World's Fair. But only in size do they admit a superior. As far as operation, accuracy, and detail are concerned, the Society will doff its cap to few systems.

The Society maintains that a new signal tower control will make the Bay Lines even more interesting for visitors this year—and last year it attracted droves of interested spectators. The late February date of the exhibit this year will make it easier for vacationing school children to attend.

Here's the timetable again: Feb. 17 to 24, noon to 9:30 p. m., at 665 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

Students Put 'On Their Own'

Students at Harvard must be put more completely on their own and encouraged to educate themselves, A. Chester Hanford, Dean of the College, declared today in his annual report.

"Although Harvard College has gone a long way in adjusting instruction to the individual and in emphasizing the principle of self-education," he said, "we still cling too closely to the idea that plans of study demand the passing of a certain number of courses."

To stimulate originality in their planning of schedules of study, students will in the future be allowed greater freedom to combine such subjects as literature, philosophy, music, and intellectual history in one curriculum. Such "area concentration," as it is called, is a further step away from "our present requirements" which "encourage an excessive amount of over-specialization on the part of men who would prefer a broader program of study," Dean Hanford declared.

Discussing to the extent of nearly 5,000 words the tutoring school question, the Harvard Dean came to the conclusion that the commercial schools, in so far as they still actively operate, have an "undesirable effect upon Harvard's avowed principle of self-education." He had high praise for the Crimson's "courageous attack" on the "evils" of the schools.

Contributions of the Student Council to the improvement of self-education were also praised by Dean Hanford. He referred to the "invaluable assistance" offered by the Council "in regard to important social and educational problems. . . . The task of those of us who are engaged in college administration is made lighter when members of the undergraduate body put their shoulders to the wheel in an endeavor to work out plans which after all are for their own benefit."

In another connection, Dean Hanford declared that financial assistance to the amount of more than $300,000 had been furnished to students during the past year.

Delegate Posts Sought in G. O. P.

Clarence A. Barnes, of Mansfield, Republican nominee for Attorney General in 1938, and Fred Lawson, member of the Fall River Board of Police, today announced their candidacy for election as delegates from the Fourteenth Congressional District to the Republican National Convention. Their alternates are Miss Rachel Morse, of Taunton, who in 1936 was permanent secretary to the Republican State Convention, and Mrs. Grace C. Buchanan of Franklin, a Republican worker.

These candidates are seeking election on April 30 as unpledged delegates.

THE FRIENDLY SOUTH

by R. H. Markham

The genial Mr. Markham, who finds his best material in the crowded common walks of everyday life, continues his American experiences with an exploring trip along the Southern states, from Louisiana to Virginia. His perambulating pen will be at work in buses, railroad day coaches, hotels and tourist homes, giving readers of The Christian Science Monitor a friendly cross-section of the people he meets. This is an opportunity to get closer to this part of our nation and understand better the part it is playing in American progress.

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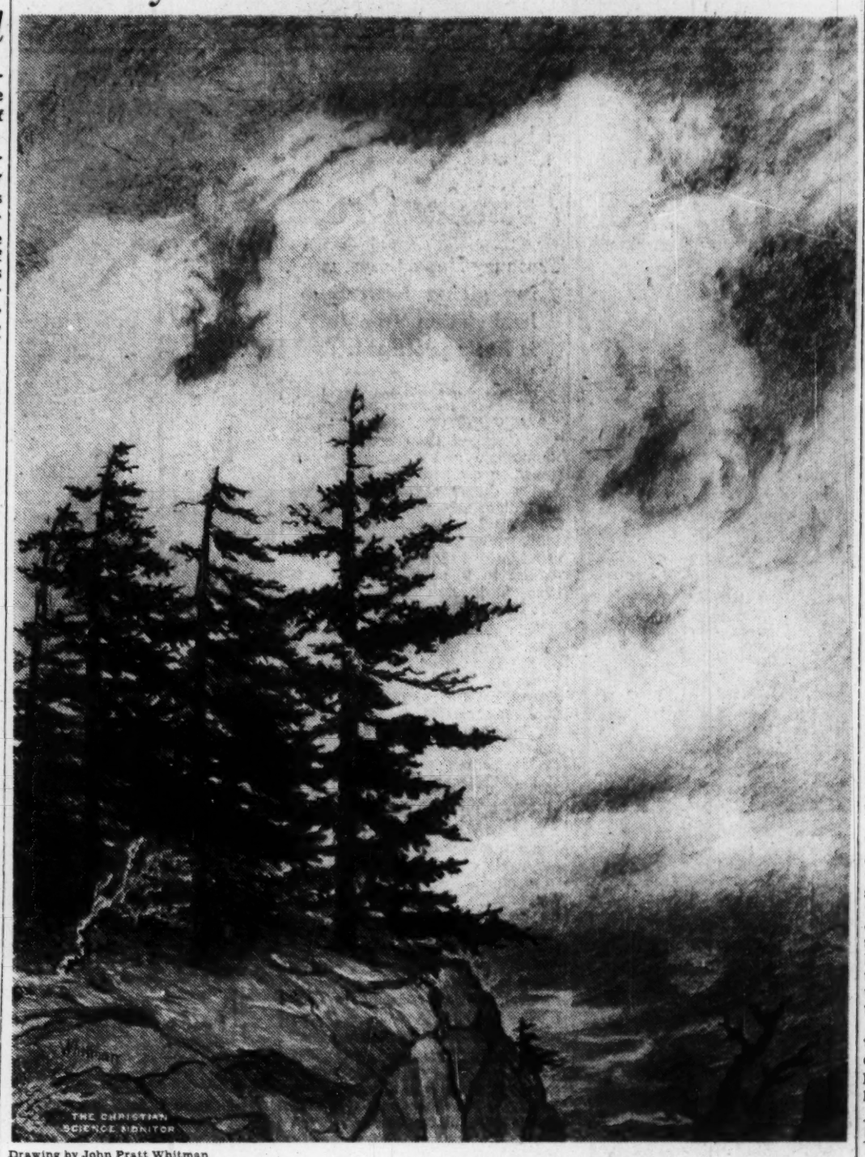

Drawing by John Pratt Whitman

On a Mighty Shoulder of the White Mountains, N. H.

Here the spruce and pine trees stand as though on watch guarding one of America's superb playgrounds. Though the soil is scanty these trees cling to crevices and boulders and snap their fingers (twigs) at all onslaughts of Boreas and his brothers.

New England Timber Bids Awaited

With some 360,000,000 feet of hurricane lumber floating in New England waters and 280,000,000 more feet already cut into prescribed lengths, Leslie F. Bean, Director of the New England Timber Salvaging Administration, today expected approval from Washington on one of five bids made by New England groups for a contract that would amount to the marketing of 600,000,000 feet.

The new contract would replace one formerly held by the Timber Marketing Association which refused to renew its contract at a stipulated price of $24 per 1,000 feet as a base figure for the next 4½ years, due to the possibility of changing price structures. New England waters are now receiving 4,000,000 feet of new logs every week with cutting proceeding at the rate of only 3,000,000 feet a week.

Final approval on contracts must come from Earle Clapp, State Forester.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English Lectures.
6:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Americans All—Immigrants All"; transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. (Transcribed.)
8:00 p. m.—"Sagas of the Sea," A. Bertram de Mille.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:30 p. m.—News in English; Music. RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Budapest Concert Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TBP11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:10 p. m.—"Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

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Propaganda's Perils Listed By Tufts Head

Because sinister propaganda cannot be fought by any simple mechanical device such as that involved in evaluating each item of news by a central agency, propaganda's twin, education, must everywhere be set to guard his brother, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College declared today.

Addressing the Brown Club of Boston at its luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Carmichael once head of Brown University's psychology department, urged educated Americans to "develop a nose for real facts" in the analysis of war propaganda as well as other types of propaganda. He warned his audience of the dangerous relationship between propaganda and education.

"The propagandist presents his material in a manner which he hopes will lead to social action. So does the educator. Thus we may well speak of propaganda only in connection with a conscious effort to spread social attitudes which are clearly contrary to individual and social interest.

"One danger in the study of propaganda," Dr. Carmichael emphasized, "is that those who oppose legitimate social change or improvement may attempt to degrade the true facts supporting the principle in question by characterizing such facts as 'mere propaganda'."

"The really educated man," the Tufts head continued, "can differentiate between truth and emotional statement in his field of specialization. He should be trained to know enough about the sources of correct information to be able to detect, in fields far from those of his specialty, the distinction between fact and fabricated information intended to modify his attitude.

"The new means of communication of the present age have facilitated in a great many direct psychological ways the spread of propaganda."

Fall River Loss By Fire $250,000

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—Mayor Alexander C. Murray estimated at $250,000 today the loss caused by a fire which destroyed the 70-year-old Weetamoe mill last night.

The five-story plant, taken over by the City several years ago and now used for WPA projects, burned to the ground despite the valiant efforts of firemen from a dozen cities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

At one time as many as 45,000 spindles hummed in the building when it was used as a cotton textile plant. More than 600 WPA wrokers had been engaged in various projects in the building recently.

Fire Chief Dennis Holmes charged the fire gained headway because the City had failed to feed water to sprinkler systems installed there.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	890kc-WBZ-308m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen; comedy; music	"The Revelers; orchestra	"Tales of Sports";	"The Long Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Four Toppers
7:45	Rep. Treadway, Mass.	"Leaders in Dance Time"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His Gang	"Breezing Along"; Johnny Green's Orch.	C. Boyer in "Cyrano de Bergerac"; Part I	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15 "Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Gene Krupa's Orch.	"Memory Lane"
8:30 drama; war news.	gram	Vandover; chorus; or.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	"Dukes of Rhythm"
8:45			Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	The Gauchos
9:00 Theater; comedy;	"The Green Hornet";	The New Fred Allen	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 music; Chester	mystery drama	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute.	cal Album"
9:30 Morris and Marge	Univ. of Wisconsin	len Art Players; inter-	Listeners' Theater	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 in "Kick In"	Founders Day Program	view; orchestra.	Listeners' Theater	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Roy Shield's Encore	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Senator Lee, Okla.	Music	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm"	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	raphy; drama	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News; Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Jack McLean's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	890kc-WBZ-308m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News; comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Listen to the Band.	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio speaker
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	McNeill, m. c.; orches-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Songs of Italy
9:45 Bachelor's Children	tra and soloists	"Variations"	"Concert Miniatures"	Songs of Italy
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch.	The Hitmakers, music	tone
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	"Mid-Day Musicale"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone.	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	News Service	Marjorie Mills; house	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Organesque"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	hold talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs.	"How Do You Know?";	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Tex and Slim"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	general science program	"Grimm's Daughter"	The Manhatters; music	Harry Rodgers at the
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"School of the Air"	Console
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	Hymns of All Churches	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Western Serenade
3:15 "Join the Ladies"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Heen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	John Agnew, organist	Organ concert
4:00 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Government Reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Science talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Maids and Men"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Speakers; Matinee	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Maids and Men"	"Consolaire"
4:45 Promenade	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Diner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Variety	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dance Music
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	"Massachusetts on the	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	"Melodic Moods"
7:45 views	March"; drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	"Melodic Moods"
8:00 "Ask-It-Basket";	Musical Americana;	George Jessel Celebrity	Kay Kyser's College of	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	choir and orchestra	Program; guests; orch.	Musical Knowledge	Variety Musicale
8:30 "Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"These We Love"; dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	The Serenaders
8:45 Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Rochester Philharmonic	"Good News of 1940";	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	Concert	Edward Arnold, m. c.;	Rep. Jenkins, Ohio	cal Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meeting	Ida Lupino; Muriel An-	Teddy Martin's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	of the Air: "Is Youth	gelus in sketch; orch.	Teddy Martin's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Doing Its Share?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Income Tax talk	Town Meeting of the Air	Bob Burns; Walt Dis-	News Service	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:30 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	ney; Mischa Levitzsky,	President Roosevelt	Swinging Strings
10:45 Sports; news	Blue Barron's Orch.	pianist; orchestra	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Sportscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	The Argentines; orch.
11:30 the Air"	"Remember the Met";	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Johnny Long's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	interviews; sketch	Charles Barnett's Orch.	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News Service

Housing Work Not to End Jobs

Jobs and industries will not be unfavorably affected by razing of buildings by the Federal Housing Authority on any of its four slum clearance projects in Boston officials declared in answer to a protest under consideration by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The Boston Taxpayers Alliance objected to wrecking of a South Boston industrial building employing about 250 persons in order to clear ground for construction of the Authority's new housing units. The Alliance asked whether it was "expedient to destroy structures available for industrial uses when the one thing for which there is a crying need is employment and payrolls for the vast army of unemployed."

The owner of the plant in question, according to John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, was considering moving to another location because the plant, for sale for 10 years, was not suited to modern manufacturing demands.

In the four projects, it is estimated that about $7,000,000 will be spent in payrolls, with millions more for manufacturing materials, Mr. Breen said.

How to Cut the Budget

The Boston City Council is considering Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1940 budget. The allowances cover City Departments and the functions of Suffolk County. They aggregate $43,620,000—a little under last year's total. Despite Mayor Tobin's declaration they are an "irreducible minimum," informed civic agencies say they could be cut, and urge such action to lessen the need of continued borrowing for current expenses. This is one of a series of articles outlining the measures these agencies recommend to cut the budget, and thus to pave the way for tax rate reduction.

Fill Fewer Vacancies

Although they praise Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for progress along the politically difficult path of "no-hiring" as an economy measure, competent observers believe the no-hiring policy could be safely carried much further than at present in the effort to cut city costs, inquiry today revealed.

Boston Retirement Board figures indicate an average turnover of about 5 per cent of municipal employees each year. So far as the Mayor's departments are concerned, salaries of around $400,000 are involved, according to authoritative estimates at City Hall.

Savings under the no-hiring policy since Mayor Tobin took office have been as follows: For 1938, $370,000; for 1939, $260,000. Savings for 1940, according to his budget allowances, will be $30,000.

Does this latter figure, so much less than savings in previous years, represent the maximum possibilities of the no-hiring policy? That was the question pushed today by informed agencies.

Of course some of the jobs have to be filled. To save the entire $400,000 would be impossible. But one agency cites specific examples of recent appointments it believes were unnecessary, which may or may not be isolated cases. The Municipal Research Bureau and the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Chamber of Commerce, question recent police appointments, and the Finance Commission is also doubtful of the need for any new police appointments.

Urging extension of the no-hiring policy to the county and the schools, the Municipal Research Bureau declares: "A full year's application of no-hiring, throughout all city services, might, with 100 per cent enforcement, yield pay roll economies of as much as $800,000."

Storm Contracts Probers Named

A three-member court of military inquiry, headed by Col. Paul G. Kirk of the 101st Infantry, was appointed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as commander-in-chief of the National Guard, to investigate the conduct of Major William H. Harrison, Jr., State Quartermaster, in connection with the executing of several contracts for repair of hurricane damage to State armories.

Besides Colonel Kirk, who is an Associate Justice of the Superior Court, the other members are: Lt. Col. Elijah Adlow of the 26th Division, and Lt. Col. Louis E. Boutwell of the 26th Division, who is to be Recorder of the Court of Inquiry.

The group is to meet on Feb. 14 at 10 a. m., or as soon as possible thereafter, to examine the making and executing of the hurricane contracts in the military department.

The appointment of the court came after Governor Saltonstall had studied the report of Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, charging extravagance and use of hurricane funds for non-hurricane work.

Milk Price Boost Facing Protests

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was informed yesterday by Joseph C. Cort, Administrator of the State Milk Control Board, that the board "had no alternative" but to raise the price of family milk from 13 to 14 cents a quart when the Federal government approved an increase of .86 of one cent for producers.

The Governor said he was interested in the fact that a protest meeting will be held in Boston on Thursday night, the eve of the resumed hearings of the State Milk Control Board at the State House on Friday.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Rutland—Feb. 8 and 9, 10:30 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, Feb. 8

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Feb. 8

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST FEBRUARY 15

MID-WINTER MEMBERSHIP

3 MONTHS $6.00

YMCA

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BOSTON, MASS.

Variety Marks Sportsmen's Show Exhibits

Apart from the afternoon and evening exhibitions in the pool at the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, there is sufficient variety in the exhibits at Mechanics Building to guarantee that a visitor may spend several hours pleasurably "shopping around."

For the city man who wants to get away from a desk, for tramping, for boating or for a respite in the woods, every conceivable appurtenance for the recreation he elects is on display.

Well-designed State exhibits will bring him up to date on what New England is doing in the conservation of wild life and in making the outdoors more useable by summer and winter visitors.

One may spend a profitable half hour with a woodsman making a birch bark canoe; examining speed and sail boats of latest design; over trailers and camp equipment—or for variety try his hand at archery, or smashing clay discs at the indoor skeet range—or take time out to just sit and watch the crowd go by.

Pittsfield Smoke Nuisance Abated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

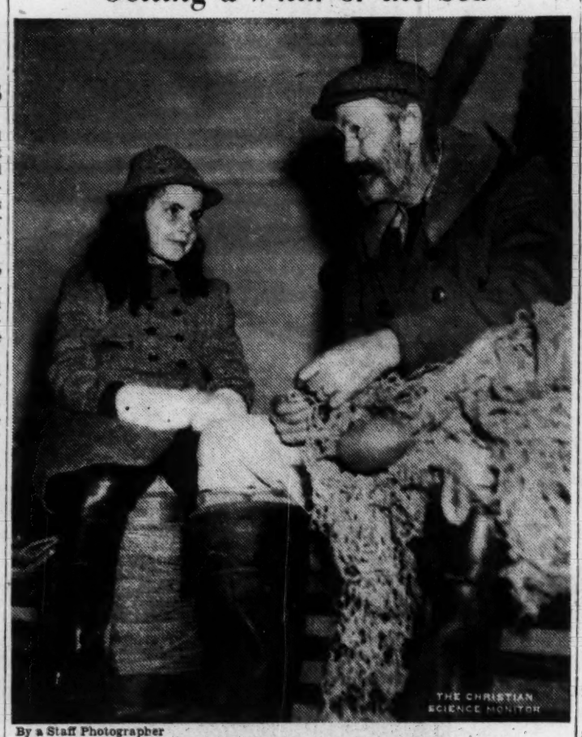
PITTSFIELD, Mass. — The initiative of one man has brought relief to many residents of this city from the nuisance of smoke from locomotives of the Boston and Albany Railroad, the tracks of which run under the main street, at the center of the city.

Like many others, James J. Pender, North Street merchant and real estate owner, has been bothered for some time by the smoke, emitted particularly by eastbound train engines, which pick up speed from the Union Station as they go under North Street and through the business district. Deciding something should be done, he petitioned the City Council to recommend the use of Diesel locomotives for eastbound trains.

The matter was referred to Health Commissioner Willys M. Monroe and Fire Chief Thomas F. Burke, who thereupon conferred with officials of the railroad.

William H. Baker, trainmaster, along with the Superintendent and Master Mechanic of the B. & A., stated that Diesels would not help the situation, as they would give out just about as much smoke and clatter as the coal engines. However, the officials have given strict orders that no practices which are apt to be accompanied by the emission of dense smoke, such as rapid acceleration on the way out of the Union Station, may be used. The officials assured that the railroad would "discipline any engine crew found guilty of the infraction of these orders."

Getting a Whiff of the Sea



By a Staff Photographer

A Scene at the N. E. Sportsmen's Show

"Billie" Zarakov (left) listens to a deep-sea yarn from Capt. Whitney Thompson of Port Clyde, Maine, at the State of Maine exhibit

Crop Prospects Brightened

A sudden return of good planting and farming weather to the South and Southwest regions, along with a late inventory of damage caused by the recent cold snap, brought encouraging reports today for New England housewives in the promise that fruit and foodstuff prices would shortly reverse their upward trends of the last two weeks.

Late reports indicated that the damage to southern crops in many sectors had not been as severe as at first anticipated, that some hardy crops had completely escaped frost damage and new planting in other sections was proceeding rapidly with the return of warm weather. In Louisiana, damage was considerably less than the original reports indicated.

In Georgia, however, all growing crops were said to have suffered severe damage, with truck crops practically all killed, except in some extreme southeastern and southern counties.

In Texas, only hardy truck crops survived the freezing weather, the Bureau said. In that State rains and warmer temperatures of the past week were said to have been helpful in reviving crops that had been damaged or stunted.

Moderate precipitation during the past week was described as helpful in the southern great plains and highly beneficial from the Rocky Mountains westward. The Bureau said, however, that much more moisture was needed in that region because the subsoil continued to be very dry.

Additional List of Gifts In Community Fund Drive

The final list of subscriptions to the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund of $100 or more received from individuals, companies, and employees follows:

Subscriptions of Individuals

$11,050—Anonymous.
$5,000—Mr. and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller.
$4,000—Anonymous.
$2,275—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gold.
$1,800—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Penn.
$1,633—Christian Science Committee, additional (Total to date $4,734).
$750—Mrs. Sidney E. Shuman.
$700—Robert O. Brigham; Mrs. Arthur D. Katzenberg.
$500—Philip Cabot; Mrs. Frank E. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Julian J. Cohen; Samuel Henshaw.
$450—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Williston.
$400—Ira J. Banash; Samuel, Herbert J. and Sol Finkelstein; Mrs. Louis M. Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Rogers Howe; Mrs. Donald Kaffenburgh; Dr. and Mrs. Harris P. Mosher; Mrs. Caroline G. Plant.
$350—Walter H. Bieringer; Walter H. Cutter; Mr. and Mrs. Alan Steinert, additional (Total to date $600).
$330—David P. Ehrlich.
$300—Samuel L. Agoos; Theodore W. Berenson; Bertram S. Hawkins; Mrs. Samuel Kingdale; Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Pitman; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Selib.
$275—Miss Bertha P. Rogers.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hillson; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Mitton; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snider; Jacob Swartz; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wit.
$225—Abraham B. Fox; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Markell.
$200—Carl Barnet; Howard Barnet; Edward F. Cassell; Mrs. Edwin J. Dreyfus; Charles B. Hoyt; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Maddison, additional (Total to date $1,000); Mrs. Edward A. Osgood; Charles O. Richardson; Harry C. Thayer; Mrs. Warren Thayer.
$180—Mr. and Mrs. James Alland.
$175—Joseph and Henry Halper; Louis Rosoff.
$160—Jacob Carmen; Mrs. Richard C. Maclaurin; Kenneth W. Marriner.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Abrahams; Cantabrigia Club; Harry Glassburg; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Greer; Mrs. Oliver D. Kellogg; Mr. and Mrs. Myer J. Levin; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Linenthal; Mrs. E. Geoffrey Nathan; Mrs. Charles F. Richmond; United Lend-A-Hand Club; Judge and Mrs. Robert Walcott; Miss F. Gertrude Wentworth.
$130—Mrs. Henry W. Dodd.
$125—Mrs. Charles S. Bird, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Randolph Brigham; Mr. and Mrs. Lovering Hathaway; Mrs. Arthur W. Hooper.
$120—Miss Frances Z. T. Benner.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lait; Mrs. Abraham Meyer.
$100—Lucius J. Barnet; Solomon J. Barnet, additional (Total to date $600); William L. Berger; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bissell, additional (Total to date $225); Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Bond; Mrs. Arthur H. Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Burrough; Leonard Cahan; Kevie Carmen; Miss Mabel Hall Colgate; Edward A. Counihan, Jr.; Edmund L. Cummins; Prof. William J. Cunningham; Miss Ethel Dodd; William Ehrlich; Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Faber; Dr. and Mrs. Elisha Flagg, additional (Total to date $500); Edwin D. Gurney; H. King Halikman; Parkman B. Haven; James M. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Hutchins; Joseph Katz; Maurice Krasner; Martin M. Landay; Mrs. Walter B. Leach; Edward Legge; Harold Levin; Benjamin Marks; Mrs. William Minot; Mr. and Mrs. John Noble; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Peabody; Mr. and Mrs. William Penn; Mr. and Mrs. Morton P. Prince; O. N. Purdy, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reid; Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Resor; Dr. A. Hamilton Rice; Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Richardson; Charles B. Rockwell; Mrs. Julius Rosenberg; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Silver; Mr. and Mrs. Morris T. Silverstein; Dr. and Mrs. Warren R. Sisson; Edward T. Stern; Mark M. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Sturdy; Miss Fanny Torrey Sturgis; Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Sunderland, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sutton; Mildred G. Tenney; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Thacher, Jr.; Mrs. Gardner B. Williams; Edward N. Wyner.

Subscriptions of Companies and Employees

$3,558—The Massachusetts General Hospital employees.
$3,052—New England Deaconess Hospital employees.
$2,562—Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals employees.
$2,500—W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corporation.
$2,357—Carter's Ink Company employees.
$2,289—Peter Bent Brigham Hospital employees.
$2,000—Waldorf System, Inc., and Subsidiaries and employees, additional (Total to date $4,000).
$1,776—Boston Dispensary employees.
$1,660—Ginn and Company and directors.
$1,500—Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
$1,270—The Yankee Network, Inc., employees (Bay State Broadcasting Corporation.)
$1,266—The Children's Hospital employees.
$1,230—Boston Lying-In Hospital employees.
$1,020—The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary employees.
$1,009—Herlihy Brothers, Inc., and employees.
$1,000—The Yankee Network, Inc. (Bay State Broadcasting Corporation).
$900—Hotel Statler employees.
$860—Ginn and Company, employees of the Athanaeum Press.
$825—American Hide & Leather Company and employees.
$770—The Copley-Plaza Hotel employees, additional (Total to date $1,020).
$695—Robert Breck Brigham Hospital employees.
$616—W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corporation employees.
$594—Nashua Manufacturing Company and employees.
$574—Ritz-Carlton Hotel employees.
$540—Free Hospital for Women employees.
$529—Hotel Touraine employees.
$509—Longwood Towers employees.
$500—Chinese Merchants Association; K. J. Quinn & Company Inc. employees.
$450—Maverick Mills employees.
$441—D. C. Heath & Company employees.
$400—Pieroni's and employees.
$389—General Radio Company employees, additional (Total to date $987).
$350—F. L. Dunne Company; Gofkauf's Stores Inc.
$324—Boston City Hospital, Social Service Department employees.
$300—B. B. Chemical Company; J. S. Barnet & Sons, Inc.; Maverick Mills; M. Steinert & Sons Company, Inc. and employees, additional (Total to date $590).
$298—Ginn and Company, Boston Office employees.
$289—The Boston Floating Hospital employees.
$288—B. B. Chemical Company employees; Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital employees.
$275—W. E. E. I. employees (Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.).
$274—Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind employees.
$272—Oxford Print Company employees.
$264—R. K. O. Keith Memorial Theaters employees.
$258—Hotel Manger employees.
$253—Wellington Sears Company employees.
$250—Barrabee Service Stores Inc.; Bay State Greyhound Association, Inc.; Brookline Country Club; H. Haigh & Company Inc.; William Underwood Company employees; Waltham Watch Company.
$225—Brookline Country Club employees; John R. Evans & Company, Inc., additional (Total to date $325); Gofkauf's Stores, employees.
$212—Child's Dining Hall and employees.
$208—Hotel Lenox and employees.
$205—Curtis Publishing Company employees; House of the Good Samaritan employees.
$200—Hotel Kenmore and employees, additional (total to date $825); Meisel Press Manufacturing Company and employees; Monomac Spinning Company; Paramount Pictures Distributing Company, Inc., employees; Plymouth Rubber Company, Inc.; M. T. Stevens & Sons Company; Vincent Memorial Hospital employees.
$198—Bryant & Stratton Commercial School of Boston faculty and students.
$197—Rand Avery Supply Company employees.
$191—Hotel Service, Inc., and employees.
$190—A. R. Hyde & Sons Company employees.
$185—T. Dennie Boardman employees.
$182—Francis, Willey & Co. employees.
$178—Merrimack Manufacturing Company employees.
$175—Mercantile Wharf Corporation and employees.
$165—Winslow & Company employees.
$163—American Woolen Company employees; Boston Home for Incurables employees.
$160—J. F. McAdams & Bros.
$158—Hallowell, Jones & Donald employees.
$157—A. T. Howard Company employees.
$154—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company employees.
$151—Direct Mail Service, Inc., employees; National Broadcasting Company employees.
$150—Emile Bernat & Sons Company, additional (Total to date $650); Herbert Lawton & Company; George H. Morrill Company, Boston Branch, and employees; National Screen Service Corporation, additional (Total to date $250); Slattery Brothers, Inc., additional (Total to date $300).
$143—Osgood Globe Corporation and employees.
$140—Baby's Dy-Dee Service.
$138—College Club employees.
$128—Moskos Lunch and employees.
$127—Walker & Company, Inc., employees.
$123—Doremus & Company, Inc., and employees.
$122—Allied Kid Company employees, additional (Total to date $347).
$117—Dickey-Raymond Inc., employees.
$114—Beggs & Cobb, Inc., employees.
$113—International Printing Ink Corporation and employees.
$109—F. H. Gilson Company Officers and employees.
$107—Miss Farmer's School of Cookery faculty and employees.
$105—Foss & Company, Inc., employees.
$104—Rapid Service Press Company and employees.
$102—George L. Dean Company employees.
$100—The Robert Bishop Manufacturing Company; Catlin Yarn Company, Inc., and employees; B. F. Goodrich Company; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; Greater Boston Theaters; Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company; New England Waste Company; H. W. Noyes & Company, Inc.; Pilot Publishing Company employees; The Potter Press; K. J. Quinn and Company, Inc.; Rotary Club of Revere; The Tremont Plaza Company and employees; Trimount Bituminous Products Company; University Theaters, Inc.; Whittemore Bros. Corporation and employees.

Relief Rolls In Manchester Draw Scrutiny

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 7—A study conducted by Frank X. Carroll, Commissioner of Charities for the City of Manchester, reveals that between 55 and 60 per cent of the individuals entirely dependent upon the City for support are aliens. Commissioner Carroll attributes this situation to the fact that the WPA cannot employ aliens. His study of the Manchester direct relief cases also discloses that the average age of persons receiving such aid in the City is 65 years and that most of them are former employees of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Carroll's study of the Manchester relief situation has been prompted by criticism of relief by the Taxpayers' Association which has suggested that the expenditures in this field could be cut 25 per cent.

Project Bids Soon

The United States Army Engineers will call for bids within the next month covering the construction of the so-called Blackwater River flood control project at Swett's Mills in the town of Webster. According to present plans, the bids will be opened about April 1, with work on the project expected to get under way in May. The cost of the project, including land damages, is estimated at $1,300,000 and the undertaking will give employment to 400 to 500 men this summer, a smaller number during the winter, with a boost in the rolls in the summer of 1941, when it is expected that the dam will be completed.

Conservation Accented

Of the $38,074,086 in Federal funds expended in New Hampshire for relief and work relief from April, 1935, to Jan. 1, 1940, a total of $26,555,642 was used for personal services, and the largest classification of work accomplished was rated as conservation. In addition to the funds used for personal services, $2,877,438 went for supplies and materials; $850,870 for rent; $331,662 for construction, maintenance and repair contracts, and $5,240,232 for grants.

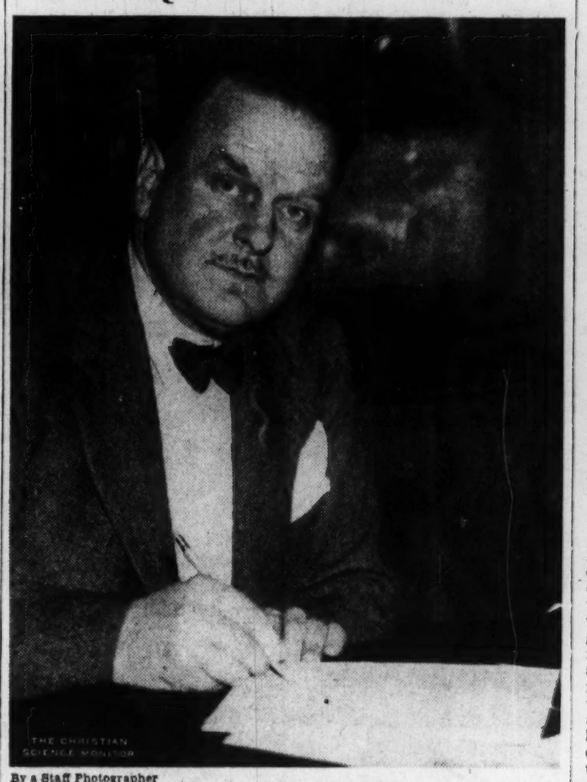
Tax Director Chosen

Harold G. Fowler, chief accountant of the staff of the State Tax Commission, has been appointed Director of the division of municipal accounting of the Tax Commission, a new division created by the 1939 State Legislature. The law that created the new division also provides that counties, cities, towns, and other governmental units within the State shall keep uniform accounts in a manner prescribed by the Commission and that financial reports shall be filed with the Commission annually on or before the first of March.

Expanding Selling Co-Op.

The Agricultural Service set up by New Hampshire farmers as a co-operative to handle the sale of potatoes and several other farm commodities to chain stores whose buyers would be unable to buy small lots from the farmers individually, will now be expanded to cover the sale of about 150 acres of vegetables to be raised this year in Merrimack, Belknap, and Grafton Counties. In explaining the new move, E. L. French, manager of the Agricultural Service, said: "It seems advisable that we hold down vegetable acreage in this test area until we know more about our markets. We feel sure that we can make arrangements with the large chain stores to supply them with summer vegetables."

Drives Quill While Idea Is Fresh



By a Staff Photographer

Ben Ames Williams

Story writer permits train of thought to be broken for inquiry as to the how of it all

Happenings of the Moment Start Novelist Off on Book

Ben Ames Williams, short-story writer and novelist, of Chestnut Hill, likes ordinary people. And he likes to take some object someone may give him when he is out lecturing, and turn it into a story.

It's as simple as that, story-writing, says Mr. Williams. He made up a story about a man's linen pocket handkerchief a woman gave him in Portland, Maine, and it turned out to be almost true to life. At the end of his story, a woman gave her husband a box of a dozen on his return from a cruise.

This woman's husband had really been on a cruise and she had presented him with a box as a welcome-home gift!

A woman in Brockton, Mass., gave Mr. Williams a compact. Between turns at hitting off a new novel, toward which, he says, he is "groping," Mr. Williams is enjoying himself working on the story of the compact.

Once his daughter, Penelope Ann—called Ann—when she was just a little girl, asked how he made up stories. He told her he wrote about what interested him.

Mr. Williams takes notes wherever he goes. Sometimes they may take the form of sketches or snapshots.

He is a husky man. To look at him, one would think he spent a great deal of his time outdoors, chopping wood or playing football. He is partly of Massachusetts stock, his father's family having moved from here first to Ohio, then to Mississippi, where he spent a part of his boyhood years. His father edited a weekly newspaper for 40 years.

The Williamses have three children, Ann and two older brothers. One boy, Ben, Jr., is bringing out a book this spring, a novel in autobiographical form, telling of the life of Lincoln's war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton. Ben, Jr., works for a Boston advertising company.

The elder boy, Roger Chilton, sells books in the South for a local publishing house three or four months a year, and does editorial work for it the rest of the time.

There are an indeterminate number of dogs, such as Mr. Williams' brown-and-white pointer, Mac, and little blonde Lucky, a cocker spaniel, and her pup, Roxy, around the house.

It's a comfortable kind of home, as you might imagine—long sunken living-room with walnut paneling, plenty of easy-chairs and couches, a great fire, and off from the living-room, Mr. Williams' own book-lined study, where he works.

Mrs. Williams serves as her husband's buffer, and, he says, is the reason for everything getting written. Between her home duties, Mrs. Williams does portraits. She was a Wellesley girl.

Mr. Williams attended Dartmouth, and he made a living at first as a reporter on a Boston paper. He says there was more individual work by reporters in those days, as they had no city news service on which to rely.

Although he works only mornings as a rule, he says a writer is always at work, not only waking but sleeping. For instance, something in an ordinary conversation, as an interview, will set him off on a train of thought that may lead to a story, or an idea for a book on which he is already at work.

History is Mr. Williams' chief interest; biography when he has time. For games, he likes, among other things, curling.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Millinery still seems to be one of women's main interests in life. Oh don't take us too seriously; what we mean is that we get more queries regarding what the new spring hats will be like, than about any other part of the ensemble. However, much as we'd like to tell you that the new hats are now so very different that you simply wouldn't dare to be seen in last year's chapeau, we can't. Because the hats are so varied in style that surely even last year's will fit into the parade very nicely. There is, however, one difference . . . and a very important one. That is, with almost every new hat some attempt has been made to see that the hat stays on the head where is belongs, and not out in the middle of Tremont Street!

Even those little-doll hats that look like something you might have grabbed up from little Ella's doll house, have additions in the back, in the way of close fitting pieces of material, that serve to anchor them. The effect as far as looks goes is just the same; but comfort and security have been added. A good looking black hat from Wethern's, which, by the way, has both a West Street and a Temple Place entrance, is held on very nicely by means of two wide bands of material that descend from the hat (which is worn high on the head) and go down onto the back of the head, where they suddenly burst out into a big splash bow. So big, in fact, that it shows even from the front, and makes a most flattering frame for any young face.

* * *

Short-Sleeved Batiste Blouse

Even the most tailored of suits can stand the most feminine of blouses. And we can't think of a more befrilled affair than that short-sleeved batiste blouse that Slattery's has for $3. Either at their Boston or their Brookline shop. Anyhow, it has a cunning little turn-down collar that buttons right up, and much lace trimming (probably Valencienne). And it comes in as small a size as 32. Up to 38, if we remember correctly.

* * *

Rugged Druggets Right for Horace

If you are by any chance contemplating putting a rug in young Horace's room, but hesitating because "he goes right through everything" . . . have you ever thought of using a Drugget? That is one of those imported India rugs that practically defy even Horace's storm boots; they're so rugged. Personally we can't imagine a more masculine rug, either. We mention them at this time because Raymonds (you know, of "Where-U-Bot-the-Hat" fame!) have some 9 by 12's for only $26.95. Which is a fair enough price for all that. There are also some of the smaller, scatter rugs for much less, if the larger one won't fit into his room. Down as low as $1.95, in fact. Incidentally, we might remind you that there's nothing drab about them, for they usually have some color worked into their interesting patterns.

* * *

Those Brushkombs Show Drop in Price

Because of the fact that production became so great, because people apparently liked them, those "Brushkombs" we told you about sometime ago are now selling for a lone dollar instead of their original $3.50. The quality is just the same, of course. And you'll probably still like the idea of carrying one around in your bag, because you brush your locks as well as comb them as you run the Brushkomb through them. At R. H. Stearns, in an assortment of colors that match their cases.

P. S. As exciting as your first letter that arrived from the war zone, all marked up with the Censor's Stamp . . . Charbert's newest of new lipsticks. In a color called "Censored Red."

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Simply Alluring—
The Beauty and Comfort . . .
Portrayed in
SCHMIDT'S KUMFORT SHOES
—This Early Spring
For Men and Women
X-Ray Fitted
534 Smithfield Street
Opposite Oliver Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEATS POULTRY
Retail and Wholesale
We Deliver in Pittsburgh and Vicinity
2 Deliveries Daily in East End
J. GEYER ELLISON
Allegheny Market
N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fairfax 6166

F. C. HINKEL & BRO. INCORPORATED
Flowers
Fresh from the Greenhouses
Plants Cut Flowers
Member of F. T. D. A.
Phone WELLINGTON 2100
Greenhouses: East Bellevue Road, R. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Pa.
Downtown Displays
92 Allegheny Market Fairfax 8020

Sears
5 STORES
to serve Pittsburgh
1 Complete Department Store
328 N. HIGHLAND AVENUE
4 Convenient Community Stores
200 E. OHIO ST.
218 BROWNSVILLE RD.
2880 WEST LIBERTY AVE.
607 CHARTIERS AVE
Stores Open Wed., Fri. and Sat. Nights

For Information About the Advertisers in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Telephone: Mayflower 5339
10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

ROSENBAUM'S
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Domestics and Household Needs at February Savings!

exclusive Mansion
Percale Sheets 1.19
Luxurious sheets of fine carded percale yarns, 81x99 and 72x108-inch sizes. Deeply hemmed, beautifully finished.
42x38½-in. Pillow Cases . . . . . 4 for $1.29

our exclusive
Queen Sheets .84c
Fine count sheeting, full bleached and deeply hemmed. 81x99 and 72x108-inch sizes. Buy a supply at this wonderful February saving.
42x36-in. Pillow Cases . . . . . 4 for 84c
mail and phone orders filled . . . call COurt 3300
rosenbaum's fourth floor

MEYER JONASSON'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Snoopy Suggests
Valentine Lockets to hold your picture
1.00
Dainty little cameo lockets that will hold two pictures. Cupid himself couldn't suggest a better gift. Four different styles.
Jewelry Street Floor

Compare!
THOROFARE FOOD MARKETS
New Stores Now Open at
1422 Potomac Avenue Dormont
Murray and Beacon Sq. Hill, Pittsburgh
1844 Ardmore Blvd. Forest Hills, Pittsburgh
716 Washington Road Mt. Lebanon
Coraopolis
401 Warrington Avenue Beltzhoover, Pittsburgh
Cochran Road Mt. Lebanon
McDonald Pennsylvania
Beaver Falls, Pa
Wilmerding
Torentum
McKees Rocks, Pa.
McKeesport, Pa.
3903 Clairton Blvd. (Route 51) Brentwood, Pittsburgh
6230 Penn Avenue, East Liberty
Open Nights

American Women Salute
The Three Piece Wardrobe Suit
FOR—
Its Versatility!
Its Smartness!
Its Economy!
$29.75

Sketched—An untrimmed three-piece suit of Shetland woolen. Boxy ⅞ length coat, fitted cardigan jacket with tucked detail, flared skirt. True Navy Blue, Patriot Blue and Rose. 12 to 20.
Fashions, Second Floor
IT PAYS TO CROSS THE BRIDGE TO
Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
You Expect the Best When You Come to Rhea's
We Try to Live Up to Your Expectations
Main Store:
441 Market Street, Downtown
4605 Centre Ave.
1725 Murray Ave., Squirrel Hill
726 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg
504 Federal St., North Side
Allegheny Market, N. S., Pittsburgh
111 Sixth St., Near Alvin Theatre
RHEA'S BAKERIES

In Pittsburgh
February Sale
Fine Furniture and Decorations
COLONIAL ART FURNITURE CO.
3900 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh
Mayflower 4635

Thrifty Housewives Demand
"MODERN TOP"
Cream Trap Bottle

May you be as happy to receive as we are to serve you milk in "MODERN TOPS" which provides whipping cream, coffee cream, or milk. May this new service give further evidence of our constant effort to give you the most for the least.
Otto's Suburban Dairy
HOME DELIVERY SERVICE
On the Camp Horne Rd. LIN. 6444
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STYLE! QUALITY! VALUE!
The Triple Alliance of the
Frank & Seder February Sale of FURNITURE
There's a difference between soundness and extravagance. When you buy furniture you want to invest carefully, thoughtfully. You want the certainty of Style—of Quality—and when these attributes are combined with Value—it's your cue to buy.
We urge you to shop the FRANK & SEDER FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE and convince yourself that here "the Triple Alliance" reigns supreme!
FRANK & SEDER
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The News of the World as Viewed Through the Lens of the Camera

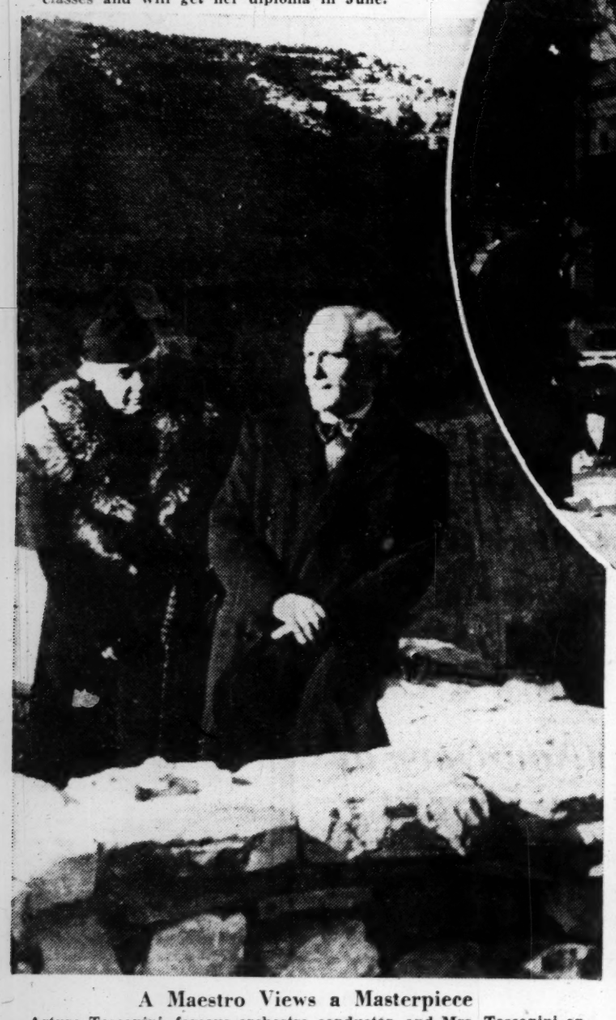
Off to School

The school bell rings and Deanna Durbin strides briskly along on her way to the studio schoolhouse in Hollywood. Miss Durbin, who has just completed another starring role in the movies, is a senior in her high school classes and will get her diploma in June.

Mrs. Vincent Astor in 'Variations of 1940' Staged to Benefit the Musicians Emergency Fund

Sunshine and Shadow

Here in Davos, Switzerland, the winter sunshine produces some strikingly beautiful effects in the snow. The towering mountains form a fitting background for the snowcovered buildings and the trees with their shadows sharply etched on the snow by the bright sunshine.



A Maestro Views a Masterpiece

Arturo Toscanini, famous orchestra conductor, and Mrs. Toscanini on the walk along the south rim of Grand Canyon in Arizona. The Toscaninis spent a day recently viewing the famous natural wonders of the Grand Canyon during a transcontinental trip.

Battle of the Pages

Every year the page boys of the House of Representatives air their differences with a battle of snowballs in front of the Capitol. Here are the rival forces, the Democrats on one side and the Republicans on the other, doing battle in the snow of Washington. No basic issues are settled and it's all in fun—and for the benefit of the news cameramen and the movies. As usual this year's battle ended in a draw.

A $3,500,000 Pearl

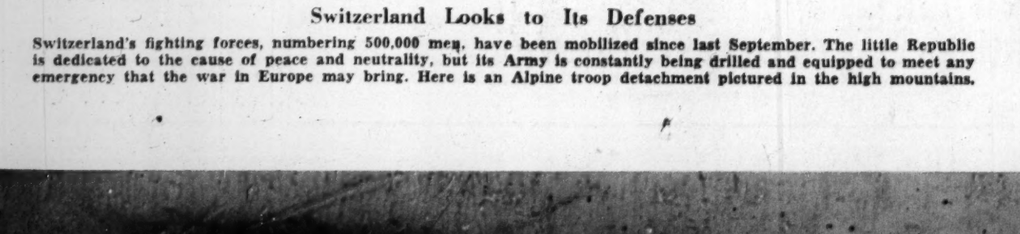
Wilburn D. Cobb, left, and Victor A. Lambert weighing the famous "Pearl of Allah," valued at $3,500,000, after it was delivered in an armored truck recently to the firm of Lambert Bros. in New York City. Mr. Cobb owns the huge gem.

They Do Their Bit

A group of English girls enter their bus in front of Grosvenor House in London as they leave for a tour of British military encampments in England where they will stage a series of shows to entertain Tommy Atkins.

Swedish Royalty on Skates

Prince Gustaf Adolf, eldest son of the Swedish Crown Prince, with his two daughters on the ice in front of Drottningholm Castle near Stockholm as the two little Princesses tried out their skates and winter sports outfit. Princess Margaretha is in the center and Princess Birgitta is at the left.



Switzerland Looks to Its Defenses

Switzerland's fighting forces, numbering 500,000 men, have been mobilized since last September. The little Republic is dedicated to the cause of peace and neutrality, but its Army is constantly being drilled and equipped to meet any emergency that the war in Europe may bring. Here is an Alpine troop detachment pictured in the high mountains.

'Best Dressed'

The Duchess of Kent, who was selected in a poll of Parisian dressmakers to share the stylish title of "best dressed woman" with the Duchess of Windsor.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 543,070
1940 volume to date 18,913,125
1939 volume to date 28,536,920

Some Stocks Rise Slightly; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—A few industrials and metals tilted the stock market's lid today but failed to develop sufficient energy for a general advance.

Early rises of fractions were maintained, but prices near the close were narrowly uneven, with almost a third of the quotations unchanged from yesterday. The rate of transactions, approximating 500,000 shares, was even lower than yesterday.

Brokers, while disappointed at the sluggishness of sales, took a modicum of comfort from the fact that quotations did not follow the present downward turn in business indices, and the bullishly inclined called the session a "moral victory."

Traders were definitely interested in reports of a possibility that the European war might soon expand into the Near East, but the reports were considered too vague to have much effect at present on the values of "war baby" securities.

Among the leading share gainers were Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Kennecott, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, Continental Can, Sloss-Sheffield, Sears Roebuck, Dow Chemical, du Pont, and General Motors.

Bonds Are Higher

The bond market carried on Tuesday's advance today, with gains of fractions to a point or more liberally sprinkled through both the domestic and foreign list as the session neared its end.

Porto Rican American Tobacco stamped and unstamped 6s jumped out ahead with gains of more than 3 points on fairly heavy turnover and Panama assented 5s pressed closely with a runup around 2.

Others higher included Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Santa Fe 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and New York Central 5s.

U. S. Governments were less active than other divisions but maintained a steady undertone with gains of 3-32 of a point offset by losses up to 5-32.

Activity in Wool Market Is Quiet; Prices Are Nominal

Weekly Wool Review

While the Boston market for raw wool is quiet, cables from Montevideo report wide activity in wool there, with prices rising, and an estimated 70 per cent of the clip sold.

Domestic wools in Boston are attracting but little attention. Prices are nominal with large holders marking time, and watching the next move of potential buyers, and dealers in the country shading prices in attempts to close out their holdings. Large users of wool, in a few instances, intimate a willingness to exchange 90 cents for each pound of good, western, fine wools, of better than Class III type. But Class III wools are barely down to 90 cents, clean.

Best wools at the Cape are up about four pence a pound, clean, apparently bid up to that level by British Government buyers at the auctions desiring to protect the Australian wool price. This brings the equivalent price, landed Boston, duty paid, to about $1 a pound for 12-month 64-70s combing wools.

Boston dealers have bought so heavily of these South African wools, however, that the price is not as serious an obstacle to business as would be the case otherwise. Australian wool is now offered to the extent of 50,000 bales in addition to the 75,000 bales offered originally as an allotment.

In Boston, demand for South African merino, and South American fine crossbred wools, is slow, with several buyers out of the market or lowering their bids.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London (AP)—A last-minute rush to buy rails boosted prices sharply in the stock market today. Earlier the carriers had been neglected as the "city" awaited announcement of government compensation terms, expected today. Oils also advanced and selected kaffirs improved. Gilt-edged issues finished at the day's lows. Industrial leaders and base metals were neglected. Japanese and Czechoslovak loans gained in the foreign bond market.

Paris — The Bourse started a slow climb after a hesitant opening today. Traders appeared cheered by the Allied Supreme Council meeting and both domestic and foreign stocks were bid up. Rentes closed 5 centimes lower to 240 higher.

Amsterdam — Improved Wall Street prices spurred bidding in the Bourse today. Profit taking orders were easily absorbed and gains ranged to 8 points. Steels led the rally in the American section.

Liverpool—Easiness of far eastern cotton markets attracted local pressure today and futures closed 4 to 5 points lower.

Exchange Seat Off $6,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A membership in the New York Stock Exchange was sold for $53,000. The price was $6,000 below the previous transfer and only $2,000 more than the lowest paid in 20 years in April last year.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70	68	Abbott (1.60a)	2	70	69¾	70	+ ⅞
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3a)	8	45⅝	45	45	— ⅝
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (½g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	21	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 31
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
58⅛	48¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	49¾	49⅜	49½	+ ¼
¾	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
7	6½	AlaskaJun(.15e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	10½	10½	10½	Feb 6
14⅝	10⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10⅜	10	10⅜	Feb 3
16¼	13¾	Alleg pr pf	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	Feb 2
22½	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(1⅛g)	10	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
10⅜	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 6
179	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	175½	174¼	175½	+3
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
14⅞	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	7	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ½
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	7	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14½	14½	14½	Feb 6
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15½	15½	15½	—1
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54¼	54	54	+ ⅜
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20	20	20	— ½
49⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	5	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	4	10¾	10½	10½	
6¼	5¼	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 3
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	41	41	41	+2
116½	112	Am Can (4)	5	113½	113	113	+ ¼
176½	174	Am Can pf	2	174	174	174	Feb 6
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	16	25½	25	25½	— ⅛
51¾	42	Am Car pf	2	44	42	44	
23½	20⅛	Am Ch&C (.40e)	2	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
1940	Sale	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
136	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	135½	135½	135½	Feb 6
7	6	Am Colortype	8	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅝
8¼	6¾	Am Com Alco	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 2
3½	2½	Am Encaus Til	4	2½	2½	2½	Feb 1
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 26
2⅜	1¾	Am & For Pow	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24¼	19⅝	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	5	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅝
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	1	23½	23½	23½	Feb 6
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 2
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	5	31½	31	31	
6⅛	5	Am Hide & Lea	9	5	5	5	— ⅛
37	35	Am H & L pf (3)	3	34	34	34	—1
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	58	57½	58	
3½	2⅜	Am Ice	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29⅝	24¼	Am Ice pf	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
40⅞	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	Feb 5
52¼	51	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Feb 5
22⅝	18⅛	Am Locomotive	5	19½	19	19	— ¼
60	52	Am Locomot pf	3	53	52⅜	53	
14⅞	13½	Am M & F (.80)	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	Feb 5
24⅜	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	5	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 22
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1¼k)	3	55¼	54¾	55	Feb 6
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	5	46	45⅝	45⅝	
10⅝	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	17	9⅝	9½	9½	
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	11	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
70	60¼	Am RM pf(1¾k)	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	Feb 6
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12½	12½	12½	
10¾	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Feb 1
52½	46	Am Sm&R (⅛e)	32	50¼	49¼	49¾	+ ⅞
146⅛	143⅛	Am S & R pf (7)	3	145¾	145½	145½	Jan 31
69⅛	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69	69	69	
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (⅛e)	14	28½	28	28½	+ ½
13¼	12	Am Stores (½g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
21	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	5	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅝
89⅜	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 6
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 5
1723⅛	1673⅛	Am T & T (9)	13	1713⅛	1705⅛	1705⅛	— ⅛
88¾	85	Am Tobacco (5)	15	89	88¼	88¼	— ¼
90¼	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛	
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150¼	150¼	150¼	+1¼
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	10	10	9⅞	10	
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	98½	96½	98½	Feb 3
9⅞	7⅛	Am Woolen	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	44	44	44	+1¼
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	
43½	49	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	27	28	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
38⅛	35¼	Anacon W & C	2	35½	35⅜	35½	Feb 6
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20	20	20	+1
13	11	Andes Cop (⅜g)	1	11	11	11	Jan 27
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
32⅝	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	32½	32½	32½	
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Feb 5
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
50½	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
64⅜	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
40⅞	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	2	40⅛	40	40	— ¼
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
9½	8⅜	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
78	76	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	—1
85	73	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	73	73	73	Jan 23
38⅛	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan 31
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	19	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
53¾	50⅝	AT&SF pf(2½e)	3	54	54	54	+ ¼
23½	18⅝	Atl Coast Line	5	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	14	14	14	Feb 6
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W.In pf	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
22	20½	Atl Refining (1)	10	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	110	109½	109½	Feb 5
8¾	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
50¼	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	
69½	63	Atlas Pow (3g)	3	68½	68½	68½	Feb 6
6⅜	6	Atlas Tack	4	6½	6	6	Jan 29
2⅞	2	Auburn Auto	9	2⅜	2	2	
2¾	2	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
		B					
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	24	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅝
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Feb 6
15¼	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 24
13⅜	12	Barnsdall (.15e)	20	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
29½	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	21	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¾
29¼	27	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28	28	28	Feb 6
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	123	123	123	+1
9	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	2	9	9	9	Feb 5
1939	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
32⅜	26⅞	Bendix Av (⅛e)	68	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	22	22	22	
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	56	56	56	Feb 6
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	37⅝	37	37	— ½
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	54	76⅜	75¼	76¼	+ ⅝
20⅛	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	117	117	117	+1
34½	28½	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	31½	31¼	31¼	Feb 3
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19⅜	
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	17	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	18¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	2	18½	18¼	18½	— ¼
25½	21¾	Boeing Airplane	5	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
24⅛	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
23½	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	
23⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30e)	9	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	16	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅝
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 29
35¾	31½	Bower R B (3)	1	33	32½	33	+1
6⅝	6	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	3	11	11	11	
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39	39	39	— ⅛
53	51½	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
2	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
18	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	17⅞	17½	17½	— ½
16	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	11	16⅛	15¾	16	
17⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	196	18¼	17	18⅛	+1⅛
58¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	11	58⅞	57¾	58⅞	+1⅛
55¾	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	11	57	55¼	57	+1¾
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¼e)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
35½	35	Brown Sh (2)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Feb 5
24¼	21½	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	9	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
10	8	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	5½	Budd Mfg	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
23½	20	Bullard Co (¼g)	8	23⅜	23⅛	23½	+ ¾
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	12	29½	29	29	Feb 6
21⅝	18⅞	Burling Mill (1)	16	19¼	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	13	4	3¾	4	+ ⅜
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	7	7	
21¾	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 29
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 6
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
15½	14	Byron Jack (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
		C					
26½	23⅛	Calif Packing	6	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅝	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	18	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	Feb 6
20⅞	16½	Can Dry (½g)	129	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ¼
5⅞	4¾	Canad Pacific	28	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	1	39	39	39	+ ⅛
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	8	5½	5¼	5¼	Feb 6
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	3	24¼	24	24¼	Feb 5
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	69	69	69	+ ⅛
56½	49¾	Catepil Tract(2)	2	50	50	50	
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½g)	10	27⅞	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅞	Celotex Corp	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
23½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5¼	4½	Cent RR NJ	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 6
59	6⅔	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Feb 6
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	38	38	38	+ ⅜
7¼	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 5
20⅝	19¼	Chain Belt(¼e)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan 25
26¾	23¼	Cham P&F(.10g)	5	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	Feb 2
20	15	Checker Cab	5	19½	19⅛	19½	Feb 3
42⅜	39	Ches&Oh (2½a)	10	40	39¾	40	
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅜
4¾	4⅛	Ches Corp	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 19
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	6	⅜	¼	¼	
1⅛	⅞	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅛	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 6
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	
¾	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	8	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
35⅞	33¾	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	35	35	35	+1
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	Feb 6
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 1
9	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 1
12¼	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
5⅜	4¾	Childs Co	18	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (5g)	23	82⅞	82	82¾	+ ⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (1.20)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
32¾	28	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	29½	29½	29½	
39⅞	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	5	38¼	37½	37½	— ½
39¾	35¼	Climax M(1.20a)	9	37½	37¾	37½	+ ⅛
40¼	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	10	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	120	120	120	
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	62½	62½	62½	Jan 31
18⅜	16⅜	Colgate P (1⅓)	17	18	17⅞	17⅞	
106½	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106½	106½	106½	Feb 6
103⅜	103⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Feb 1
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	13	35¼	34⅜	35¼	+ ⅛
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
24⅞	22¾	Col Fuel & Iron pf	1	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
7⅜	6⅛	Col Gas & El	19	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
92½	86	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	87	87	87	—1
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	4	7	7	7	
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Feb 2
93¼	87⅞	Col Carb (4½g)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Feb 3
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	7	47½	47⅜	47⅝	— ⅛
106½	104	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	+1¾
55½	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	55	54½	55	+ ¼
112⅝	110½	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
15⅜	13½	Coml Solvents	19	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Com'th & South	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	65	65	65	
32⅝	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	27	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 3
24¼	22¼	Con-Nairn (1a)	7	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ¼
9¾	8	Congress Cigar	4	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	3	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
8⅝	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	8	8	8	
9⅝	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	
32⅛	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	49	32¼	32	32⅛	
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	107¾	107⅝	107¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Feb 5
9½	8⅛	Consol F pf (1d)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
4¾	4	Cons Laundries	11	4	4	4	Feb 6
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	31	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 3
4¼	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	5	3½	3½	3½	
18	16	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 12
103⅛	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	104	103½	104	+ ⅞
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¼e)	11	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	13¼	Cont Bak A	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Cont Bak B	2	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95	95	95	+ ¼
44	41¼	Cont Can (⅓e)	21	44½	43¼	44⅛	+1¼
116½	115	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	Jan 31
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 2
40½	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
4¾	3½	Cont Motors	60	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
25	22½	Cont O Del.(⅓e)	23	24½	24	24¼	+ ¼
29½	25	Cont Steel (2g)	1	27¾	26¾	27	— ⅛
65⅜	62	Corn Prods (3)	5	63½	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
177	174	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	174	174	174	Feb 5
5⅝	4⅝	Coty Inc (½g)	13	5	5	5	
1⅛	⅞	Coty Int (.20g)	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 5
24¼	21⅜	Crane Co (.60g)	9	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅜
105	100¾	Crane cv pf (3)	3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Further Rise In Auto Parts Sales Is Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An extension of last year's upward sales and income trend is forecast for 1940 for the automobile parts and accessories industry, although the rate of gain will be less impressive, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Original equipment producers, continues the report, will benefit from the prospective 10 per cent to 15 per cent increase in new car and truck output. Manufacturers of repair parts will benefit from record registrations and car usage.

Organizations producing parts for truck manufacturers and the aircraft industry appear the most favorably situated. Gains in truck output should be greater than passenger sales expansion, and demand from the aircraft industry will reflect increasing foreign and domestic orders for armament purposes.

Increase Is Sharp

"The year just closed witnessed the sharpest sales and income gains ever experienced by the automobile parts and accessories industry with the sole exception of 1934," the analysis says. "Shipments to the domestic market were 35 per cent larger than in 1938 and 8 per cent above the average for the preceding fifteen years.

"All divisions of the industry contributed to this improvement, but by far the best showing was recorded by manufacturers of original equipment. Sales of this group rose 43 per cent in reflection of the sharp gain in new car and truck output. Sales of service parts for repair work were up 22 per cent; shipments of accessories to wholesalers gained 5 per cent; and service equipment volume rose about the same percentage.

"The improvement in sales volume was magnified several times in final operating results. Material costs averaged some 5 per cent lower than in 1938 and more than offsetting slightly increased wage rates. The big factor in the earnings improvement, of course, was increased efficiency resulting from greater utilization of production facilities. Combined net income of the thirty-five leading parts makers is estimated at $60,000,000 for 1939. This is more than seven times their aggregate profits in the previous year.

"With the year barely started it is, of course, hazardous to venture an estimate of 1940 sales potentialities for original equipment makers. However, there seems to be unanimity of opinion among automobile men that at least 10 per cent more cars and trucks will be sold than in 1939.

"From the present vantage point, this figure appears conservative. Production schedules for the first quarter call for an output of about 17 per cent more machines than were turned out a year ago. A gain of about the same proportions should be attainable in the June quarter.

Rise May Level Off

"However, from that point on, the rate of improvement should tend to level off unless a sharper gain in national income occurs than can now be envisioned. Comparisons will then be with months of 1939 when demand was expanding rapidly.

"Current indications are that manufacturers specializing in replacement parts will fare at least as well as original equipment producers this year. Registrations of cars and trucks in this country were at a new high at the close of last year.

"Average car usage will expand with the improvement in general economic conditions. This means increased wear and rising demand for replacement parts. Furthermore, cars sold in the heavy production year of 1937—when 5,016,000 units were turned out—are reaching the age when considerable repair work becomes necessary."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co

12 noon, Feb. 7

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.98¼	$3.99⅛	$4.8697
Cables	3.98⅜	3.99⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0226	.0226¼	
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1688	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2243	.2243	
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	
Germany—mark	††	††	.0526
Holland—guilder	.5236	.5236	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Poland—zloty	††	††	.0428
Portugal—escudo	.1930x	.1930x	.2961
Rumania—leu	.0374x	.0374x	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0065x	.0065x	.0101
	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2290	.2290	
Brazil—milreis†	.0515	.0515	.7187
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol†	.1850	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3024	.3024	.6180
Java—florin	.5376	.5360	.6804
Hong Kong—dol	.2487	.3487	*
Shanghai—dol	.0738	.0750	*
Straits Settlements—dol	.4687	.4650	*
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8712	.8725	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	*

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserves of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate, ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 5 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $62,104,47 ($25,306,936.55); expenditures $55,771,771.89 ($32,020,650.83); net balance $2,335,741,672.88 ($3,079,418,608.47); balance including $2,433,854,251.56); customs receipts for month $4,461,932.35 ($3,278,942.25); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,198,907,417.60 ($3,349,223,300.03); expenditures $5,634,585,856.52 ($5,396,436,954.65); excess of expenditures $2,435,648,118.92 ($2,050,213,654.82); gross debt $42,147,730,619.61 ($39,695,743,888.73); increase over previous day $12,034,066.12. Gold ——sets $17,952,877,108.52 ($14,706,074,054.81).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	3¼s '41	105	105	105
1	3⅜s '47-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
2	3¼s '45-43	109.28	109.28	109.26
2	3¼s '46-44	110.9	110.8	110.8
6	4s '54-44	114.16	114.14	114.14
13	2¾s '47-45	109.2	109	109.1
10	2s '47	108.13	108.13	108.13
10	2½s '48	104.17	104.16	104.17
2	2¾s '53-51	107.19	107.19	107.19
2	3s '55-51	107.6	107.5	107.6
7	2¼s '53-51	110	110	110
7	2¾s '60-55	102.30	102.30	102.30
1	2¾s '63-58	107.18	107.13	107.13
5	2¾s '65-60	106.5	106.5	106.5
		106.2	106.2	106.2

Home Owners Loan

3	3s '52-55	107.20	107.19	107.19
10	1½s '47-45	101.17	101.16	101.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alb W Wrap 6s'48	58	58	58
1	Alleghany cv 5s'44	77¼	77¼	77¼
15	Alleghany 5s'50 st	44	44	44
3	Allied Strs 4½s'51	96	96	96
9	Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Am & For P 5s 2030	62	62	62
5	Am T&T 5½s'43	103¾	103½	103½
	108 17-32	108⅛	108 17-32	
2	Am T&T 3¼s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
12	Am T&T 3¼s'61	109¼	109	109¼
1	Am W W & E 6s'75	107½	107¼	107¼
11	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107	107	107
7	Arm Del 4s '57	34	34	34
27	Arm Del 4s '55	101	100⅞	101
24	AT&SF 4s '95	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
5	AT&SF 4s '95 st	106¾	106	106¼
8	AT&SF 4½s '95 st	87⅞	87¾	87¾
5	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	102⅞	102½	102½
1	Atl & Birm 4s '33	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	A C Line 1st 4s '52	14½	14½	14½
1	A C Line cit 4s '52	76½	75¾	75¾
16	A C Line 4½s'64	67½	67½	67½
5	A C Line 5s '65	56¼	56¼	56¼
20	Atl Gu 4s 1st 5s 59	74¾	74¾	74¾
20	B&O rfg 6s 95	70	70	70
1	B&O rfg 6s 95ct	31½	30¼	31
9	B&O rfg 6s 95	31	30¼	31
22	B&O rfg 5s 95	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
48	B&O rfg 5s 95ct	29	28¾	29
26	B&O 5s 96F	29	27¾	29
10	B&O 5s 96 Fct	29¼	28	29¼
4	B&O 5s 2000D	28⅝	27¾	28¾
9	B&O 5s 2000Dct	28⅞	27¾	28¾
11	B&O cv 4½s 60	29	27¾	28¾
1	B&O 1st 5s 48	157	143	151
1	B&O PLE 4s&WV 48 41ct	67	67	67
12	B&O SW5s 50	56½	56½	56½
1	B&O SW 5s 50ct	48	48	48
4	B&O TC4s 59	47½	47½	47½
4	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	53½	53½	53½
2	Bang & Ar cv 5½ st	64¾	64¾	64¾
40	Beth Stl 4½ cv 60	66¾	66¾	66¾
14	Beth Stl 3¼s 66	106½	106⅜	106½
22	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
2	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	107¾	107½	107¾
22	Boston &Me 5s 67	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Bost & Me 5s 55	45¾	45¼	45¼
8	Boston&Me 5s 55	45¼	45¼	45¼
5	Bos & N Y AirL 4s 55	9½	9½	9½
8	Bkly City RR 5s 41	82	82	82
6	Bkly City RR 5s	73½	73½	73¼
6	Bkly Edis 3¾s 66	110	110	110
30	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	89⅝	89¼	89½
28	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	86¾	86½	86½
13	Bkly Qun C&S cn 5s 51	50	49½	50
12	Bkly U Gas 5s	45½	45½	45½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	94½	94⅜	94½
7	Buf R&P 4½s '57	106	106	106
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	73½	73½	73¼
7	Bush Term 5s '55	39¾	39¾	39¾
3	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	42¼	42¼	42¼
3	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	53¾	53¼	53¾
19	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
2	Can Nat Rys 5s '69 Oct	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	104¾	104½	104½
16	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
26	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅜	100	100
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¾	100½	100¾
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	100¾	100½	100¾
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	84¾	83¾	84½
1	Can Pac 4s perp	75	75	75
10	Carriers&Gen 5s '50	64½	64	64½
5	Cen New Eng 4s '61	97¼	97	97¼
21	Cen Pac 5s '60	46	46	46
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	48¾	48¾	48¾
7	C&O 4½s '92	67¾	67¾	67¾
8	C&O 3½s '96 D	125	125	125
10	C&O 4½s '96 E	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	C&O 4s 1st '49	99	99	99
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
17	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	95	95	95
56	Chic Gt West 4s '59	16¾	16½	16¾
10	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	27	26¾	26¾
8	CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	CM & SP 4½s '89 C	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3	CM & SP gen 4s '89	25	25	25
1	CM & SP 3½s '89 B	23¾	23¾	23¾
14	Chi & NW 4½s '36	22	22	22
1	Chi & NW 5s 2037	16¼	16¼	16¼
22	Chi & NW 4½s '49	9¾	9½	9½
12	Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	3	3	3
6	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	13¼	13	13¼
5	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	2	1⅞	1⅞
27	CH & SE 4s '60	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	52½	52½	52½
1	Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	107	107	107
9	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
12	Cin Gas & El 3½s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Cin Gas & El 3½s '67	110¾	110½	110¾
2	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	89¾	89¼	89¼
13	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	79¼	78¾	78¾
1	Col F & I 5s '70	73½	73	73
3	Col & So 4½s '80	72¼	72¼	72¼
11	Columbia G 5s '52 May	29¼	29	29
9	Columbia G 5s 1961	104½	104½	104½
2	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
78	Comwith Ed cv 3½s'58	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
22	Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
14	Con Edis 3½s '58	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
21	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
3	Consum Pow 3½s'70	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
1	Consum Pow 3½s'66	107	107	107
1	Container 5s '42	102½	102½	102½
12	Crane Co 3½s '51	104⅜	104½	104½
2	Crown Cork 4s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Cuba R R 5s '52	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
14	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	61¼	60¾	60¾
2	Del P & L 4½s '69	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Det Ed 3½s '66	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Elec Auto Lcv 4s '52	109¼	108¾	108¾
16	Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	14¾	15
16	Erie rfg 5s '75	14⅞	14⅞	15
15	Erie 1st 4s '96	25	25	25
15	Erie gen lien 4s '96	22½	22½	23
8	Erie Gene 6s '57	55½	55½	55½
1	Fed Lt & Tr 6s '54 B	107	107	107
3	FirestoneT&R3½s'48	103¾	103¾	104
6	Fla E Cst 5s '74	106	106	106
1	Francis Sug 6s '56	71½	69¾	69¾
5	Gen Cable 5½s '47	50½	50½	50½
3	Goodrich 4½s 56	102	102	102
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104¾	104¼	104¼
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	98	98	98
2	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	G Bay & W deb A	91	91	91
7	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	58	58	58
3	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	61¼	61¼	61¼
1	Huds Co Gas 5s 49	33¼	33¼	33¼
6	Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	125	125	125
5	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	47½	47½	47½
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	15	14¾	15
1	Ill Cen 4s 53	111	110¾	110¾
1	Ill Cenrfg 4s 55	45¼	45¼	45¼
6	Ill Sen 4¾s 66	47¼	47¼	47¼
1	Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	44¾	44½	44½
4	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	65¼	65½	65½
1	Indus Rayon 4½s 48	49¼	49	49
14	Inland Stl 3¼s 61	102	101¾	102
1	Interb R Tr 7s 32	109	108½	108½
13	Interb RTrrfg 5s 66ct	74¼	74	74
32	Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66	76	76	76
2	Int Paper 5s '55	76¼	76	76¼
2	Int Paper 5s 47	98¾	98¾	98¾
11	Int Rys C A 6½s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
11	Int T&T 4½s 52	97¾	97¾	97¾
7	Int T&T 5s 55	40½	40¼	40½
3	Jones&Laughl St4¼s61	44¼	44¼	44½
3	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	94½	93¾	94
1	K C South 3s-50	31¾	31¼	31¾
1	K C Term 4s 60	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	Lac Gas 5s '42	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	84¾	84¾	84¾
5	Lautaro Nit inc '75	86½	86¼	86¼
1	Leh Val H Term 5s '54	35¼	35¼	35¼
9	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	47¼	47¼	47¼
9	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	16	16	16
2	Liquid Carb 4s '47	100	100	100
1	Long Dock 3¾s '50	109	109	109
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	67	67	67
1	Long Isl unif 4s '49	90½	90½	90½
7	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	90½	90½	90½
1	Lou & N 4½s 2003	85	84¾	84¾
7	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	82½	82½	82¾
5	Maine Cen 4½s 60	109	109	109
10	Manati Sug 4s 57	55¼	55¼	55¼
3	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	Mead Corp 6s 45 A	81	81	81
4	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105	105	105
1	Milspart&cNW 4s 47	102⅞	102¾	102¾
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14	14	14
2	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	5½	5½	5½
8	M-K-Tex 5s 67	17	16⅞	16⅞
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	7	7	7
10	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	28¾	28¼	28½
1	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	14	14	14
10	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	17¼	17¼	17¼
4	Mo Pac 5s 81 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
14	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	17¾	17¼	17¼
7	Mob & Oh 5s 38	23¾	23¾	23¾
25	Mob & O 4½s 77	24¾	24¾	24¾
8	Mont Pow 3½s 66	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	Mor & Essex 5s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	43	43	43
6	Mor&Essex3½s2000	37½	37½	37½
2	Nassau El 4s 51 ct	44¾	44¼	44¼
2	Nat Distill 3½s 49	49	49	49
2	Natl Steel 3s '65	105¾	105¼	105¼
3	New Eng T&T 5s '52	103¼	103½	103½
5	NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	125¾	125¾	126¾
5	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	108	108	108
1	N O Pu Sv 5s '55B	104½	104½	104½
1	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	104½	104½	104½
1	NO Tex&M 4½s '56	30¾	30¾	30¾
20	NYC rfg 5s 2013	29	29	29
14	NYC 4½s 2013A	59¾	59½	59½
8	NYC cn 4s '98	53¼	53	53
7	NYC 3½s '46	58½	58	58½
7	NYC cv 3½s '52	77¼	77¼	77¼
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	79	79	79
10	NYCh&StL 5s '41	58½	58½	58½
18	NYCh&StL 4½s '74A	82	82	82
64	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	64	63¾	63½
4	NY Ch&St L 3½s '47	54¾	54½	54¾
		84	84	84

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	NY Conn RR 4½s'53	105⅛	105	105
2	NY Dock Co 4s '51	51¾	51¾	51¾
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
5	NY Lack&W 4s '73A	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	57	57	57
1	NYNH&H 4s '67	19½	19⅜	19⅜
2	NYNH&H 3½s '54	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	16	16	16
1	NY Steam 3½s '63	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	105½	105½	105½
1	Norflok & Sou 5s '41	109	109	109
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	60	60	60
1	Norf & W 4s '96	121¼	121¼	121¼
5	Nor Am Co 3½s '54	125½	125½	125½
18	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106¼	106⅛	106¼
31	Nor Pac 6s 2047	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	56¼	55¾	55¾
19	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47½	47	47
5	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47	47	47
5	Nor Pac 4s '97	44¼	43¾	43¾
11	Nor Poc 3s 2047	65¾	65¾	65¾
4	Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	41	41	41
4	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	39	39	39
5	Ogden&LCha 4s '48	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Ohio Ed 4s '65	85	85	85
2	Ohio Ed 4s '65	109¾	109	109
1	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	107	106¼	106½
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	117	117	117
17	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111¾	111½	111¾
2	Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	112¾	112½	112¾
7	Para Pict cv 3¾s'47	109¼	109½	109¼
9	Pen Co 4s '63	85	85	85
2	Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	104¼	104	104¼
3	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	105½	105½	106⅛
3	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Pen P & L 4½s '74	97¾	97¾	97¾
7	Pen P & L 3¼s '69	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
20	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108½	108⅛	108½
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
4	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	118	118	118
9	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102	102	102
27	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	86¾	86¾	86¾
22	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98	98	98
5	Pen RR 3¾s '70	98	97¾	97¾
3	Pen RR 3½s '52	83½	78¾	78¾
3	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	84	84	84
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	64¼	64¼	64¼
2	Pere Marq 5s'56	64¼	64¼	64¼
3	Phil Bal&Wash 5s'74	98	98	98
22	Phila Co 5s'67	115	115	115
2	Phil Elec 3½s'67	108½	108½	108½
4	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	105¼	105¼	105¾
11	Phillips Pet 3s'53	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	PCC & SL 5s'75 B	112	111¼	112
2	Pitts &W Va 4½s'58 A	106½	106½	106½
5	PortlGen El 5s'50	42¾	42¾	42¾
28	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	106½	106½	106½
23	Por Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	75¾	75¾	75¾
3	Por Ri AT 8s'42 unst	60¾	59	60¾
154	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	22	21¾	21¾
2	Purity Bak 5s '58	104	104	104
11	Radio Keith 6s'41	57¾	57¾	57¾
1	Readg 4½s'97 A	72¼	72¼	72¼
1	Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	100	100	100
10	Republic Steel 4¼s'61	93½	93⅜	93⅜
2	Roch G&E 3¼s'69	94¼	94	94½
1	Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	108½	108½	108½
3	StLIM&SR&G '33	97¼	97¼	97¼
20	St L S F 4½s '78	61½	61½	61½
1	St L S W 1st 4s '89	11	11	11
6	StP&SC 1stL4½s'41	111½	111½	111½
4	SA&A Pass 4s '43	57¾	57¾	57¾
10	San Ant Pub Srv 4s '63	56¼	56¼	56¼
1	San Diego G&E 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Schulz 6½s '46 A st	111¼	111¼	111¼
3	Seab A L cn 6s '45	25	25	25
4	Sea A L 4s '50 st	7	7	7
1	Sea AL rfg 4s '59ct	13	12¾	13
5	Shell Un 2½s '54	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Simmons 6s '41	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Socony-Vac 3s '64	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
12	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	108	108	108
10	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Sou Pac 4½s '81	107	107	107
18	Sou Pac 4½s '68	46¼	46¼	46¼
7	Sou Pac 4½s '69	46¼	45¾	46
12	So Pac rfg 4s '55	46	45¾	46
5	So Pac cit 4s '49	60	60	60
13	So Pac 3¾s '48	45	44½	44½
9	So Pac 4½sOre '77	53	53	53
3	South Ry 6½s '56	83½	81	81¾
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	81	81	81¼
1	South Ry gen 4s '56	88½	88½	88½
3	Studebaker cv 6s '45	58	58	58
5	Texarka&FtSm3½s'50	106¾	106¾	106¾
16	Tex Corp 3½s '51	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	Tex Corp 3s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106	106	106
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	109½	109½	109½
5	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	68½	68¼	68½
74	Third Ave aj 5s '60	62¾	62¾	63
10	Third Ave aj 4s '60	53¾	53¾	53¾
5	TideWatAssoO3½s '52	87	87	87
1	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Union Oil Cal 3s '59	88½	88½	88½
5	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Un Pac 3½s '70	107¼	107¼	107¼
13	US Steel 3¼s '48	78¼	77¾	78
5	Utah Ltd&Trac 5s '44	106¾	106½	106¾
14	Utah P&L 5s '44	102	102	102
10	Util P&L 5s '59	102¾	102	102
5	Vanadium 5s '41	93	93	93
6	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104	103¾	104
1	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	108½	108½	108½
35	Wabash 1st 5s '39	72	72	72
2	Wabash 2d 5s '39	42¼	42	42¼
20	Wabash 5s '39 D	19½	19½	19½
4	Western Md 4s '52	73	73	73
10	Western Pac 5s 46 asd	84	84	84
2	Western Un 5s 51	87¾	87¾	87¾
4	Western Un 5s 50	17½	17½	17½
3	Western Un 4½s 50	68¾	68¾	68¾
87	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A

Commerce and Finance

Chamber to Oppose Measures Giving U. S. Bureaus More Power

Business and Industry

Rise in Soft Coal Shipments Expected in '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK—Bituminous coal railroads should continue to show satisfactory year-to-year traffic gains, according to a survey by the Standard Statistics Company. Roads carrying bituminous coal were among the major beneficiaries of industrial expansion during the last four months of 1939.

Although coal inventories have been built up greatly since last summer, continues the report, they are not excessive.

Coal Stocks Listed

The month-end record of bituminous coal stocks in the hands of industrial consumers for the past four years follows:

	Thousands of Tons			
	1936	1937	1938	1939
January	25,752	35,390	35,169	34,021
February	23,342	38,574	32,334	34,087
March	22,133	45,153	30,280	35,225
April	21,446	39,721	28,943	28,226
May	22,573	38,169	27,748	22,480
June	22,953	37,736	27,612	22,745
July	23,726	36,991	27,457	24,625
August	25,171	37,051	27,719	27,427
September	27,264	38,892	29,377	30,229
October	29,403	39,926	31,324	34,169
November	31,668	40,010	33,325	37,384
December	35,026	39,174	33,670	*36,500

*Estimated.

Although year-end inventory statistics are not yet available, it is safe to assume that a moderate contraction will be shown for December. Shipments during the month were only slightly greater than a year before, while industrial activity was up about 25 per cent. If the Dec. 31 figure turns out to be in the neighborhood of 36,500,000 tons, it will be neither subnormal, as it was at the end of 1938, nor abnormally large, as at the close of 1937.

No Labor Trouble Expected

On this basis, production and shipments during the first quarter should roughly parallel actual consumption. There is little danger of labor trouble, for present wage contracts in the coal mining industry extend to the spring of 1941. Some stocking might develop if it became certain that the Department of the Interior would soon set higher than prevailing prices. The prospects of such action are still clouded, however, and for the present may be left out of calculations.

Industrial consumption of bituminous coal during the first quarter should be close to 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding 1939 months, judging by current projections of industrial activity. This view is subscribed to by the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards, which recently estimated a gain of 9.4 per cent in loadings of coal and coke.

Second quarter comparisons will be with a period of subnormal coal traffic resulting from the miners' strike that extended from April 1 through the first two weeks of May, 1939. During the six weeks of strike, coal loadings totaled 348,808 cars, against 490,470 a year earlier, a drop of 28.7 per cent. Loadings picked up in the next seven weeks (to a total of 696,259 cars, against 617,118 cars in the similar 1938 weeks, a rise of 12.8 per cent), but the increase was not enough to result in overbuilding of inventories, as the accompanying table shows.

Rise in Loadings Seen

Much may happen in the next five months, but on the basis of present evidence it would not seem over-optimistic to expect a second quarter average of 100,000 cars of coal weekly; the second quarter of 1936 average was over 110,000 cars. Such an average would bring coal loadings for the three months to 1,300,000 cars, which would compare with 1,045,067 in the second quarter of 1939, an increase of almost 25 per cent.

Thus, more than 3,000,000 carloads of coal are to be expected in the first half of 1940, an increase of about 17 per cent over the total for the first half of 1939. The pattern would be a gain of almost 10 per cent in the first quarter, a gain averaging perhaps 70 per cent in the first six weeks of the second quarter, and a gain averaging around 13 per cent in the remaining seven weeks of the second quarter.

Industrial Rayon Earnings Expand

CLEVELAND (AP) — Industrial Rayon Corp.'s 1939 net profit was $1,348,923 against $184,409 the preceding year and $262,210 in 1937, President Hiram S. Rivitz reported to stockholders.

Mr. Rivitz announced the company would expend an estimated $4,000,000 from its cash resources to increase present capacity of the Painesville, Ohio, plant more than 50 per cent. "Our engineers are already at work preparing plans and we expect to break ground within six to eight weeks," he said. The extension is expected to be ready in the spring of 1941. Industrial Rayon also has plants here and at Covington, Va.

"We are entering the new year under much more favorable conditions than prevailed in 1938 and the first half of 1939," Mr. Rivitz said. "Inventories are low, the demand continues to be good, and prices are firm. Orders booked ahead are for 60 days only. This condition undoubtedly prevails in the rayon industry generally."

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INSURANCE of Every Description
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'Captain' of Textiles

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison

President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who sees behind the fierce competition in his industry the romance of growth, progress and achievement.

Streamlined Textile Industry In Step With Today's Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

the same old way, and complaining in its leisure moments about profitless prosperity. Every time I have seen two textile men get together, they have started to sing a duet about how prices aren't what they ought to be and how the industry ought to get together and put prices on a profitable basis."

"I see," said Dr. Murchison. "In fact, I know what you mean. A lot of cotton mills aren't making any money. Some of them are losing heavily. One of the biggest single units in the industry, the Amoskeag Mills, went into bankruptcy recently and its premises have been divided among a lot of little companies.

"But," said he, "do you know why so many units of the industry are in trouble?"

Of course I didn't. All I knew about the cotton textile industry was that the rayon manufacturers' achievements were making the front pages and the cotton textile manufacturers' losses were making the financial pages. So I said,

"No."

Revolutionary Changes

"Because," said Dr. Murchison, "the cotton textile industry has, in the last decade, been going through one of the most rapid and revolutionary changes in its whole history. It isn't on its back. On the contrary, it is gaining on other industries, including its aggressive rival, the rayon industry. But progress is only the other side of obsolescence. The faster our progress the more the competition; the more the competition, the harder some of our companies find it to keep up."

This was a new slant to me. I had come up to Dr. Murchison's office with the idea that we would at least give the cotton textile industry a chance to put its case, but that if it didn't sound any better than I expected, we would just pass the story and get our industrial picture from more progressive sources.

"What do you mean—progress in the cotton textile industry?" I asked. "Do you mean progress Southward, away from New England, with is fine-spinning mills, or do you mean that the industry is progressing toward making financial ends meet?"

"I mean," said Dr. Murchison, carefully and slowly, "I mean that the textile industry of today is no more like the textile industry of 1929 than is the modern airplane like that of a decade ago. It is a new industry. We have made immense improvements in the goods we sell; we have revolutionized our mechanical equipment; we have cut hours sharply, and we have practically doubled hourly wages.

"There has been constant improvement not only in spinning and weaving but also in finishing and merchandising. Cotton goods can no longer be considered as merely utilitarian goods for the masses. They are now occupying a place in the fashionable world alongside silk and the finer rayon fabrics. In the last year they have surpassed all other fabrics in certain respects. And in 1939 the industry sold more goods than in any previous year in its history. That is hardly evidence of an industry on the skids.

Quality Higher, Prices Lower

"In the last year cotton dress goods and cotton house furnishings have been more in vogue than ever before. For excellence of finish and beauty of design they are unsurpassed by any other fabric. That is a fact. You can see the evidence in the shops as well as in the trade journals. Last month the magazine "Life" ran several pages of illustrations and text on our new cotton fabrics and the cover of the magazine showed a young woman in one of them. We have improved the quality of the dyes, so that colors are fast now against both water and light. We have improved the finishing process. Methods of printing have been revolutionized. And we have improved the design. Every one of these advances is an interesting story in itself. There is, for example, the story of the sanforizing process of pre-shrinking cotton goods. It is now applied to the great bulk of apparel goods; the whole industry now uses sanforizing machinery."

"Then," I said, "I imagine the average prices received by the industry must have advanced substantially in line with the better qualities."

"On the contrary," replied Dr. Murchison, "cotton goods have been available for the past year at prices which are probably the lowest in the history of the industry. Considering the quality of the goods, the values which the industry is now giving are the largest it has ever been able to offer."

"I gather from the newspapers," I said, "that the industry has been somewhat squeezed by the wage-and-hour law, because I suppose, it is one of the lowest-waged of American industries."

Textile Advance Rapid

"Probably no American industry in the last ten years," he replied, "has advanced so fast in the matter of hours and wages as we have. If you want to appreciate what has happened, remember that ten years ago people thought the Massachusetts 48-hour law very advanced. The standard work week is now 40 hours. Seven years ago it was 56 hours."

"Then is the weekly wage smaller?"

"No, because hourly wages have advanced proportionately more than the work-week has shrunk. The standard hourly wage in the industry has virtually doubled. I doubt if you can find another American industry in the length and breadth of the land in which the advance has been that sharp, trend toward higher hour rates. As a result the average weekly pay check is well above 1929 levels, though employees now have sixteen hours a week more of leisure than ten years ago.

"How have you been able to absorb this higher cost?" I asked, "on top of the costs of turning out such notably better products?"

"Largely by improvements in our machinery. The entire range of cotton mill machinery has been revamped, from breaker room right down to finishing process including outside processes like dyeing. In fact, the re-equipment is still going on so rapidly that the makers of cotton textile machinery are virtually swamped with orders. We have contributed substantially to the very high current level of machine-tool operations in the country.

Adversity a Spur to Progress

"Moreover the adoption of the 40-hour week throughout the industry has made it possible to put on two shifts a day. That was impossible with the 56-hour week. Nowadays though our employees only work 40 hours a week our machinery works 80 hours; and that in itself means a great saving of overhead."

"You see, you have only heard of our difficulties. You have heard about how steam heating and the automobile have reduced people's wearing habits, and how substitutes like rayon and paper have squeezed us, as well as the depression. But adversity has merely served as a spur to the industry."

"Dr. Murchison," I asked, "this may be a ticklish question, but I understand the cotton mills in the South exploit the southern wage-earner. How about that?"

"The Southern cotton-textile industry," he answered, "is in the first place largely a development of Southerners, not Northerners. It is indigenous to the South, has from the beginning been completely integrated with the economic structure of the South, and at all times has played its full part in whatever has constituted scientific, intellectual, or humanitarian progress in that area.

"The mills have supported the institutions of religion, established new community standards of health and sanitation; inaugurated programs for the prevention of industrial accidents; provided indoor and outdoor recreational facilities; granted subsidies to community schools and libraries; employed community nurses; improved the quality and architecture of company-owned houses; and introduced touches of the beautiful and the artistic into the environment of mill villages. You can call that paternalistic if you want but you are at least out of fashion in opposing paternalism these days.

"And don't forget that all the time the cotton textile industry is probably the most competitive industry in America. I don't think a single unit represents over three per cent of the industry."

New Dam Site Seen Big Aid To Northwest

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—The administrator of Bonneville Dam, the Government's huge hydro-electric power project on the broad Columbia River, is looking ahead to Pacific Northwest expansion through new industries.

Paul J. Raver, in his annual report to Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, said signed contracts would yield nearly $1,000,000 revenue for the fiscal year 1940 and $2,200,000 for the fiscal year 1941. The Aluminum Corporation of America, a Pittsburgh firm which will erect a plant near Vancouver, Wash., will guarantee the Government $10,000,000 over a 20-year period.

"Feasibility studies indicate that if the wholesale rates are maintained, the Government would recover within 15 years of the completion of all power generating units in Bonneville Dam not only the full investment allocated by the Federal Power Commission to power production, but also interest at 3½ per cent," the report said.

Mr. Raver, commenting on a growing scarcity of hydroelectric sites in other sections of the country, stated that more than 50 inquiries had been received from firms and individuals interested in utilizing Bonneville power for manufacturing operations.

"While most of these inquiries, which cover such fields as electrometallurgical, electrochemical and allied operations, are not likely prospects for immediate deliveries of power," he explained, "negotiations are being actively conducted with a number of those industries having aggregate demands approaching 100,000 kilowatts."

Your Income Tax

No. 6

Normal Tax and Surtax Rates

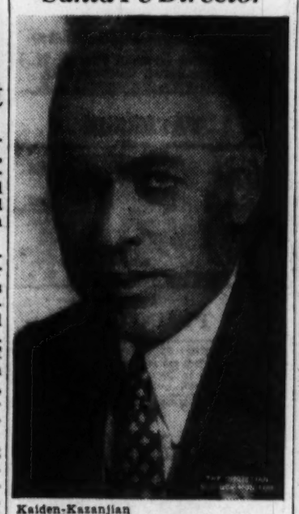
The Internal Revenue Code provides for only one normal tax rate, that is, 4 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of the allowable credits such as the personal exemption, credit for dependents, etc. The law provides for an additional credit for the purpose of the normal tax on earned income credit, that is, 10 per cent of the amount of the earned net income but not in excess of 10 per cent of the amount of the net income. The personal exemption and credit for dependents are also allowable as credits against the net income for the purpose of the surtax, the resulting net income being designated "surtax net income." The surtax is imposed on surtax net incomes in excess of $4,000. The rates increase in accordance with the amount of surtax net income included in varying so-called surtax brackets. On a surtax net income of $4,000 or less there is no surtax. On a surtax net income in excess of $4,000 and not in excess of $6,000, the rate is 4 per cent of such excess. The surtax upon a surtax net income of $6,000 is $80 and upon a surtax net income in excess of $6,000 and not in excess of $8,000 the rate is 5 per cent of such excess in addition to the $80, or a surtax of $180 upon a surtax net income of $8,000. The surtax on a surtax net income of $5,000,000 is $3,591,000, and upon a surtax net income in excess of $5,000,000, 75 per cent, the maximum rate, is applicable to such excess, in addition to the $3,591,000. Many taxpayers make the error of applying the maximum rate instead of the rate provided for in the bracket in which their surtax net income is included.

Following is an example of how to compute the tax on a net income of $8,500, all of which represents earned net income, the taxpayer being single and without dependents:

Net income	$8,500
Less personal exemption	1,000
Balance (surtax net income)	7,500
Earned income credit	850
Net income subject to normal tax	6,650
Surtax at 4 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $4,000 but not over $6,000, 4 per cent on 2,000	80
Surtax at 5 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $6,000 but not over $8,000, 5 per cent on $1,500	75
Total surtax	155
Normal tax, 4 per cent on $6,650	266
Total normal tax and surtax	421

Taxpayers are advised to read carefully the instructions accompanying Form 1040 relating to the earned-income credit and surtax, as well as all other instructions thereon before preparing their returns.

Santa Fe Director



Kaiden-Kazanjian

Charles John Whipple

Elected a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He fills the vacancy of the late S. T. Bledsoe. Mr. Whipple is President of the wholesale hardware company, Hibbard Spencer Bartlett & Co., of Chicago.

New Steel Orders Are About Equal To 45 P. C. of Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel production will probably continue to decline until output and new orders get in closer step, Iron Age said in its weekly survey.

"New orders in the past week," said the review, "are estimated as approximately equal to not more than 45 per cent of capacity.

"The excess of current production over new business is, of course, accounted for by backlog tonnage, which is still quite large in some products, notably rails and track accessories, while in some other products it has almost entirely disappeared."

Average rate of production for the industry, Iron Age said, declined 5½ points to 71½ per cent of capacity, bringing the losses for the last fortnight to 10½ points.

"The downward trend of scrap prices continues to reflect the uncertain outlook for steel," the magazine said.

The Iron Age scrap composite price dropped to $17.08 a ton from $17.33 last week.

"While the falling off in new business," the steel review said, "which has been in evidence since November, but more noticeable since the holiday period, appears to have halted, there is as yet no indication of a reversal of trend.

"Steel companies estimate that several more weeks may be needed to bring about an approximate balance of new business and production at a rate below the current level."

G. M. Pays Dividends; Starts Distribution Of Employees' Fund

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. declared a dividend of 75 cents a common share.

The same amount was paid in the first three quarters last year, plus a year-end payment of $1.25.

The latest payment is to be made March 12 to holders of record Feb. 15.

Directors also ordered the regular $1.25 on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 8.

The distribution of $34,501,000 in dividends goes to the holders of 42,942,000 shares of common stock and to holders of 1,835,644 shares of preferred.

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced that it had started distribution of $6,181,294 in cash and common stock to more than 25,000 employees throughout the country, under the corporation's employees' savings and investment plan.

Of the total $2,963,015 represents employees' original savings and $3,218,279 the contribution of the corporation.

Each participant who paid $100 into the fund throughout 1934 now receives a cash settlement of approximately $154 and one share of General Motors common stock. On other amounts paid in, returns are in proportion, cash being paid for fractional shares.

U. S. Gold Imports $49,555,496 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gold imports amounted to $49,555,496 in the week ended Jan. 31.

The Commerce Department said principal shipments included $12,729,395 from the Netherlands, $5,182,853 from Norway, $7,011,867 from Sweden, $4,872,948 from the United Kingdom, $6,631,291 from Canada, $2,334,860 from India, $6,154,605 from Australia, and $2,600,360 from South Africa.

Foreign governments and central banks withdrew $2,275,915 during the week from their deposits of gold under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks, reducing the total of earmarked gold to about $1,125,541,000.

Silver imports amounted to $1,059,227, including $110,694 from Canada, $506,192 from Mexico, and $218,283 from Japan.

Exports totaled $2,826 of gold and $34,755 of silver.

Industry to Show Resistance To Further U. S. Controls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—American industry is organizing nationwide resistance to the extension of further controls over business by Federal agencies.

The main objective of this campaign is to provide effective opposition to any new legislation uniting in a bureau or commission the functions of prosecutor, jury and judge and to the enlargement of the powers of Government regulatory bodies.

The instrument for mobilizing this influence will be the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which today announced the results of a referendum vote of more than 1,800 of its member organizations, giving overwhelming approval to the position which it takes.

How They Polled

The referendum provided a "yes" and "no" ballot on six propositions relating to government regulation of business and the returns were as follows:

Any proposals having for their object the control of industries by governmental agencies should be opposed. Yes, 1,786; no, 27.

Existing remedies under the antitrust laws are ample and can and should be enforced in an orderly manner. Yes, 1,787; no, 26.

Proposals for addition of more civil remedies to the antitrust laws should be opposed. Yes, 1,765; no, 40.

Extension of Section 7 of the Clayton Act to give the Federal Trade Commission authority as to acquisition of assets by corporations should be opposed. Yes, 1,760; no, 35.

Such rights as the antitrust laws now contain to permit reasonable arrangements should be preserved. Yes, 1,798; No., 4.

The patent system should be maintained without impairment, including freedom of patentees to grant licenses restricted as to use. Yes, 1,786; no, 27.

Reasons Behind Move

Experience with the Federal agencies of recent years and the extent in which their findings of fact are being imposed upon industry are given as the reasons why the Chamber's recommending Policy Committee has been so emphatic and these circumstances explain in part why the organizations voting in the referendum lined up so emphatically against further regulatory measures.

"That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is going to lay emphasis next upon the present procedure of Federal agencies was made clear through the action of the Board of Directors at its last meeting in authorizing immediate appointment of a special and representative committee to go into the whole subject and prepare recommendations" a statement from the Chamber's national headquarters said.

"Against new and extreme penalties for business enterprise, as proposed by the Temporary National Economic Committee, both the Chamber's committee and the Chamber's membership are equally emphatic in their opposition. They declare for orderly enforcement of the antitrust laws as they now exist. Moreover, the organizations voting in the referendum were most overwhelming in their votes in favor of preservation of such rights as the antitrust laws now contain to permit reasonable arrangements, which are often so vital to small concerns.

Patent System Defended

"The American patent system the membership signified most definitely it does not want to have impaired. The proposals of the Department of Justice and the Temporary National Economic Committee, to take away the present freedom of patentees to grant licenses were thoroughly condemned."

The avowed concern of the Chamber is that American industry shall recapture such freedom from restraints that free enterprise and initiative will have a chance to prove that it can achieve recovery and employment where Government pump priming has failed to do so.

Leading New York Banks' Earnings Increase in Final Quarter of 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Most of the leading New York banks showed an increase in earnings in the fourth quarter of 1939, compared with the third quarter of that year and the final quarter of 1938, according to Hornblower & Weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in a review of the operations of 16 New York banks based on published Dec. 31, 1939 statements of condition.

The banks for which figures are given in the pamphlet are: Bankers Trust Company, Bank of Manhattan, Bank of New York, Central Hanover, Chase National, Chemical Bank, Commercial, Corn Exchange, Empire Trust, First National, Guaranty Trust, Irving Trust, Manufacturers, National City, New York Trust and Public National. Comparisons are given for 1938 and 1939 on capital funds, cash and U. S. Governments, other securities, loans and discounts, gross deposits, book value, reported and indicated earnings, current rates of dividend, approximate market price and current return.

A chart is also provided showing the course of New York bank stock prices, as measured by the American Banker index, from 1934 through 1939.

"During 1939, commercial loans made by New York City member banks reached their low of $1,351,000,000 on Feb. 8," the firm observes. "By Dec. 13, they had risen to a total of $1,711,000,000, an increase of $360,000,000, or 27 per cent.

The total decline in commercial loans from the recovery high spot in October, 1937 to February, 1939 was $595,000,000. Thus, during the 1939 period, over 60 per cent of total busines loans lost during the 1937-1939 deflation period has been regained.

"Notwithstanding the sharp rise in commercial loans, banks have seen fit to retain their investment portfolios so that total earning assets established a new high figure on Dec. 31."

Cudahy Packing Co. To Reduce Assets

CHICAGO (AP) — The Cudahy Packing Co., will submit plans for writing down assets approximately $8,400,000 when stockholders hold their special meeting March 6, E. A. Cudahy, Jr., President, announced in a letter to shareholders.

Stockholders will be asked to approve a reduction in par value of the common stock from $50 to $30 a share.

Reduction of assets will include adjustment of property values and reserves. The total adjustment would cause a deficit in the combined capital and earned surplus as of October 29, 1939, of approximately $3,500,000. The reduction in par value of the common would provide for the adjustments and create a capital surplus of approximately $5,900,000.

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Bethlehem Is Planning Big Security Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A registration statement covering the proposed issuance of about $102,000,000 of new refunding bonds is expected to be filed soon with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

This amount of financing will probably constitute the largest bit of industrial bond financing in many years, at least since long before the enactment of the Securities Act of 1933.

The underwriting group is being formed and the issuance of 3 per cent bonds is being considered.

Proceeds of the proposed issue will be used to refund Bethlehem's outstanding issues of $5,500,000 of 25-year 4¼s, due in 1960, and $50,900,000 of 30-year 3¾s, due in 1966, both of which are callable at 105.

The call dates on both of these outstanding issues coincide to a satisfactory degree with the anticipated offering date of the new bonds and will permit a substantial saving in interest charges over the period of the new bonds. The 4¼s are callable, as a whole, on sixty days' notice, while the 3¾s are callable in whole or in part on thirty days' notice. About $107,500,000 will be required to pay the premium and principal amount on these two issues.

Eugene G. Grace, President, predicted this refunding program two weeks ago at the close of the January directors' meeting. At that meeting the board approved the retirement of 933,887 shares of $20-par 5 per cent preferred stock.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Spinning Wheel
INC.
Spring Display
Of Hand Knits
FEBRUARY 6-17
27 CHURCH STREET HELEN OAKLEY

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only. Not a blend.)

Applegate Farm
GUERNSEY MILK
ICE CREAM
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St., Montclair 2-5980

Freytag and Anderson Inc.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

A GOOD RULE, when you need PAINTS, HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
Call
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, INC.
222 Glen Ridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phone MO. 2-3216—3211

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

A General Insurance Service
All Forms Written
Strongest Companies
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 Tuxedo Road Tel. Montclair 2-4933
Office—84 Washington St., Hoboken
Tel. Hoboken 3-3020—2021

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Valentines
Madisons
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Charles A. Hollman
General Contractor
CARPENTER—PAINTER
DECORATOR
72 Valentine Rd., Bloomfield 2-3933-J

NEWARK

kuehn
Flowers and Pottery
621 Central Avenue
HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

J. CHESLOFF CORP.
FURRIERS
Tel. Ma. 2-2927—2931
The handling of FINE FURS should be entrusted only with expert furriers.
NEW FUR COATS — REPAIRING
REMODELING
11 HALSEY STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK, N. J.
MITCHELL 2-0246

GRIFFITH BUILDING
BEAUTY SALON
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Tel. Ma. 3-1340
CHAS. W. MAXWELL

NUTLEY

HUNTTING'S
Service Station
TIRE, BATTERY, ROAD AND TOWING SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication
Gas—Oil—Grease—Accessories
Nutley 2-0047 688 Franklin Avenue on Kingsland Road

Morris' Confectionery
561 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Valentines and Favors
Homemade Candies
Also
Ice Cream Cakes in Fancy Molds
Delivery Phone Nutley 2-1058

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts. 25c
Permanent Waves $3.00 to $7.00
Ends $2.50 up
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream
Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
Cadmus' Pharmacy
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Phone Orange 3-0700
Valentine Flowers
OLSEN'S HOLLYWOOD
FLORAL SHOPPE
87-89 Main Street Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

We operate our own plant
A. VOLK & SONS
CLEANERS—TAILORS
No. Valley Street SO. 3-0100

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Beech-Nut Fancy Assorted Cookies, 2¼ lb. box, 49c
Tasty Fresh Lobster, ready to eat, 39c can
Campbell Tomato Juice—No. 5 can, 23c can
Bumford Baking Powder
155 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4700

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC (Continued)

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
42 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

"A Safe Place to Shop"
TEPPER'S
Open Thursdays Until 9
Closed Saturdays at 6
PLAINFIELD, N. J. TEL. PL. 6-3100

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD. 6-3260
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners, Dyers, Cold Storage
Rug Cleaning
Phone Plfd. 6-0100
1201 South Ave.—127 Park Ave.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd 6-2776

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
Real Estate Insurance
Property Management
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

R. L. Mahon Fuel Co.
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Mel Hiler's Atlantic Station
World's Finest Lubrication
CAR WASHING and SIMONIZING
133 Franklin Ave. Tel Ridg. 6-0795

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

CHARLES AGEL
RADIO — RECORDS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sales and Service
37 S. Broad St. Tel. Ri. 6-3566
(Opp. A. & P. Super Market)

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

RUTHERFORD

WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
Now Showing Large Range of New Spring Merchandise
7-9 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford, *Developer* Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays..SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave.....SU 6-9271

FLOWERS
for every occasion
The Rose Shop
40 Beechwood Road
Operated by Macdonald, Inc. Phone Sum. 6-0209

TEANECK

Do You Know That Your Insurance Needs Can Be Supplied by
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
Complete Insurance Service
1452 Queen Anne Rd. Teaneck, N. J.
West Englewood P. O. Just Call Tea. 7-4964

TRENTON

For Quality
RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE
LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO.
156 Brunswick Avenue
Phone 2-7123

UNION CITY

B. S. ANDREWS
JEWELRY
MASTER WATCHMAKER
147 48th St., Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES—BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

SWEETHEART CAKES for St. Valentine's Day
CHERRY PIE and CAKE for Washington's Birthday
HOT CROSS BUNS for the Lenten Season
CAKES for All Occasions
BONAT BAKE SHOP
CHAS. BAUMANN, Proprietor
220 E. Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Tel. WE. 2-2250

There is no VALENTINE
like FLOWERS
From
DOERRER'S
167 Elm St. Tel. WE. 2-2400
Westfield, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET
923 HAMILTON STREET

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W92-387
9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
It's a
Tailored Suit
Season!

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
February Furniture Sale offers bargains in Furniture for every room in your home.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

FAME CAREFUL
Launderers, Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
Economy Family Flat Bundle
10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
ASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Jeddo-Highland Coal
Socony-Vacuum Fuel Oil
Oil Burner Service
Koppers Coke
RALPH S. DUNNE
258 Haverford Avenue, Narberth
Sales Agent for
General Electric Oil Burners
Phone Narberth 2430

Suzanne Beauty Salon
43 No. Narberth Ave. Narberth
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Glenside Book Shop
Gifts and Books
NOW is the time and HERE is the place to buy your VALENTINES
11 WESLEY AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Foods
FELBIN BROS.
LIBERTY MARKET
Ogontz 131-132-133
York and Greenwood Avenue

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RCA Radios
Sales—Service
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor ..... 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in Every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for Gowns and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Philadelphia's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
261 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 22-86

Guaranteed Permanent Wave, $5.00
SHAMPOO, FINGER WAVE AND MANICURE, $1.25
JOSEPH SCHMIDT'S KARLTON BEAUTY SALON
See our new enlarged shop
Conveniently located in
The Childs Building
1425 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa. LOCUST 8135

Specialists in home
PHOTOGRAPHY
Miniatures
Old faded copies restored
ELLIOTT STUDIOS
Rit: 3783 1619 Chestnut Street

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 8795

PITTSBURGH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

COMPLETE SELECTION
BEAUTIFUL VALENTINES and GREETING CARDS
Youngk's News Stand
3806 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

Real Estate and Insurance
JENKINSON
Realty Company
Linden 3148 Bellevue, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

WAYSIDE INN
TEA ROOM
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
OPEN SUNDAYS
3277 W. Liberty Ave., MT. LEBANON, PA.

READING

POMEROY'S
Semi-Annual Sale of
FURNITURE
Now in Progress—Save 10% to 50%
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

For Real Values in Food
Trade at
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Telephone your order
Dial 6253
We deliver to all parts of the city
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

SCRANTON

C. M. DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing

The New "DOBBS" Hats are in!
Fine Fur Felts in Spring-fresh colors to wear with everything!
The Heinz Store

SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired. Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO QUAKER STATE OILS
"ZERONE" Anti-Freeze

Select Food Market
SANKA COFFEE
REAL COFFEE... 97% CAFFEIN-FREE.
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

SWARTHMORE

Burnett's pure VANILLA at MARTEL'S

Visit
SNOWDEN'S
Enlarged Gift, Toy, Housewares Departments
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
MEDIA, PA.

1940 CHEVROLET
RUMSEY'S
YALE and RUTGERS AVENUES

UPPER DARBY

SARKEES
INTERIOR and FURNITURE DECORATORS
Upholstering
Refinishing
Slip Covers Draperies
Mattresses
Telephone Us for an Estimator
BOULEVARD 4669
ALLEGHENY 9004
7027 Garrett Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
BLVD. 114
Latest Methods of Permanent Waving. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting
69th St. Theatre Bldg., Garrett Rd.
PHONE BOULEVARD 2899

JAMES J. DUFFY
Special Attention to Phone Orders
Orders Called For and Delivered
Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
7283 Walnut Street

STEWART'S
CLEANERS, TAILORS
FURRIERS
Draperies, Curtains, Rugs, Wraps
Zippers replaced and repaired
7046 Marshall Road Blvd. 2525

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

YORK

Music Studio
Harmony, Theory, Ear-training, Pipe Organ and Hammond Electric Organ, Piano Ensemble Work a Specialty. Affiliated with Sherwood School of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Miriam E. Baumgardner
480 West King Street Tel. 6609

REINEBERG'S
REMOVAL SALE
Now in progress at
19 SO. GEORGE STREET
Note NEW LOCATION about Feb. 15
51-53 South George Street

FUR COAT *Clearance* of This Season's Stock
All Reduced
Up to 50% Off
YORK FUR SHOP 31 N. George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by the Daily Features Editor

Amiable (Ps. 84:1)—*Ay'-mih-a-b'l* (first *a* long as in *ace*, *i* short as in *it*, second *a* obscured as in *sofa*).

In modern English we use "amiable" with reference to conduct or disposition, in the sense of "good-natured, pleasing"; but in this verse it has its older sense of "lovely." The word "tabernacles" in the verse means, literally, "dwelling places, habitations."

Annihilate, Annihilation—*A-ni'-hih-late* (first *a* as in *account*); *a-ni-hih-lay'-shun* (secondary accent on second syllable).

Whatever is annihilated is reduced to nothing; it is utterly destroyed; it ceases to exist in any form. In this the word is identical in meaning with its Latin source, *annihilare*, "to reduce to nothing" (*ad*, "to," and *nihil*, "nothing"—a contraction of *ne hilum*, "not a thread").

Aspiration — *Ass-pih-ray'-shun* (secondary accent on first syllable).

The Latin *aspirare*, "to breathe upon," lies back of our "aspiration," which is generally used in the sense of "desiring ardently" or, more literally, "panting after."

"Ambition" (Latin *ambitio*, "a going round" — especially as for votes) is sometimes mentioned as a synonym; but it suggests personal preferment as its goal—and it may be either praiseworthy or inordinate. "Aspiration," however, suggests a worthy and ennobling attainment which is much above the aspirant (long *i*, and second syllable accented). For example, one may be ambitious for political power; another may have aspirations for holiness or excellence.

Chasteneth (Heb. 12:6-7)—*Chase'-'n-eth* (*a* long, *e* short—avoid an *-uth* ending in this word and in others such as *scourgeth*, *changeth*). The word "chastening," in verses 5, 7, 11, is pronounced *chase'-'n-ing*.

The original meaning of the Greek word *paideuo*, here translated "chasten," was "to train children" (*paides*). It may be noted that our English words "chasten" and "chastise" (either of which is a justifiable rendering of the Greek) mean literally to "make chaste or pure" (from the Latin *castus*, "pure").

Compassed (Heb. 12:1)—*Kum'-past* (*u* short as in *up*, and *a* as in *sofa*).

The word here renders Greek *perikeimai*, suggesting "to lie all around, to enclose, encircle."

Deuteronomy — *Du* (not *Doo*)*-ter-on'-o-mih* (*u* long as in *use*, *e* as in *maker*, first *o* as in *odd*, second as in *obey*; secondary accent on first syllable).

Divers (James 1:2)—*Di'-verz* (*i* long, *e* as in *maker*). Not to be confused with "diverse," *di-vurse'* (*i* long, *u* as in *urn*).

Ego—*E'-go* (both vowels long) is the prevailing pronunciation in America. In Britain, *Egg'-o* (short *e*, long *o*) is the more familiar.

Eternal — A reader who was thanking the editor for "clearing up" the pronunciation of this word, gratefully added: "Now we all know that it is sounded *eh-tur'-nal*!"

In the event others have misinterpreted the efforts to warn against a short vowel at the beginning of the word, we hasten to repeat that the first *e* is NOT SHORT. It has all the initial quality of the long *e* as in *key*; but because it is in an unaccented syllable, the long *e* sound is not sustained.

Exhortation — Preferably *egg-zor-tay'-shun* (*e* short, *o* circumflex as in *orb*, *a* long, *u* quick-short; secondary accent on first syllable).

Fallacy—*Fal'-a-sih* (first *a* and the *i* short, second *a* as in *sofa*).

This word is applied to a deceptive or false appearance or idea which misleads eye or thought. It is commonly used in logic to designate any reasoning which fails to satisfy the conditions of logical proof. The derivation is from the Latin *fallax*, "deceptive," an extension of *fallere*, "to err."

It is enlightening to note that the root of "fallacy" is also the root of "fail."

Grievous—In some sections there is occasionally heard a gratuitous and erroneous middle syllable, *gree'-vih*(!)*-us*. The word is properly sounded with two syllables, *greev'-us*.

Habakkuk—The accent is on the second syllable, *Ha-bak'-uk*.

Hypothesis—*Hi-poth'-e-sis*. Note that the *h* is sounded (the word begins with a consonant sound, therefore a definite article ("the") preceding the word is sounded virtually *thuh*, not *thee*.

The Greek roots *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to place," suggest that a hypothesis is a subordinate proposition or supposition on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based. In logic the term is applied to an assumption which is tentatively accepted in order to account for something which cannot otherwise be explained.

Immediately — Not *ih-me'-jit-ly* nor *a-me'-dit-ly*; sound the word *ih-me'-dih-ate-lih* (each *i* short, *e* long, *a* quick-long as in *chaotic*).

Interfere — Not *in-ta-feer'*; give the first *r* its proper sound, *in-ter-feer'* (secondary accent on first syllable).

Israel — Some well-intentioned readers are inclined to sound this name as if it were virtually three words, *Iz ray el*. It is better to slight the quick-long *a* than to give it undeserved prominence.

Leviticus — Avoid *Luh-vih'-tuh-kus*. The *e* is as in *create*, *Le-vit'-ih-kus*.

Matthew — Not *Ma'-thoo*; sound it *Math'-u*.

Neither — *Nee-* is preferred throughout America; *ni-* is common in England. (This applies also to "either.")

Oblivion—*Obb-liv'-ih-un*.

This word, derived from the Latin *oblivio*, "forgetfulness," suggests a blotting out so thorough that there is no longer any memory.

Palpable — *Pal'-pa-bl* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

The Latin *palpare* means "to feel or touch"; but our word has expanded from a specialization into a generalization, for we now understand "palpable" to include that which is evident to any of the senses. Whatever is palpable must be easily detectable; but it may be visible, audible, or intelligible, as well as tangible.

To be characterized as palpable, a truth or idea must be clear to the understanding and satisfactory to the judgment.

Paramount — Note that it is an *ou* sound, not short *o*.

Question, Answer — To be read unless the citation specifies omission.

Retina — *Ret'-ih-na* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

So named because the layer of cells back of the eyeball resembles a fine network (Latin *rete*, "net"), the retina is the sensitive membrane which receives the image formed by the lens, and is the immediate instrument of vision.

Salutary — *Sal'-u-ter-ih* (*a*, *e*, and *i* short, *u* as in *unite*; secondary accent on third syllable).

This word comes to us from the Latin *salus*, "health," closely related to *saluus*, "sound; in good health," from which we derive "safe." That which may be described as "salutary" promotes health, or is conducive to a beneficial outcome.

Selah—A liturgical notation, and not to be read.

Solely — Not *so'-lih*; sound the two *l*'s, *sole'-lih*.

Soul—Avoid the gushing *So'-el*. Sound the word reverently and deliberately, but as one syllable, *Sole*.

Supposititious — *Suh-pozz-ih-tish'-us* (secondary accent on second syllable). Discriminate between this word and "suppositious," which is pronounced *supp-o-zish'-us* (secondary accent on first syllable).

Transient — In America, *tran'-shent*; in Britain, preferably *tran'-sih-ent*.

This word is derived from the Latin *transire*, "to go across"; and we use it in the sense of "short duration; transitory; passing quickly across the line of vision; fleeting." The word suggests nothing in common with the real and eternal.

Us-ward—The second syllable is sounded *-werd* (*e* as in *maker*). Accent the *us'*.

Victory (I Cor. 15:54)—Not *vik'-ter-ih*, nor *vik'-trih*; sound it *vik'-to-rih*, *o* quick-long as in *obey*.

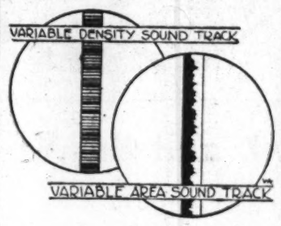
Did You Ever Wonder

How Sounds Are Photographed on Motion Picture Film?

At present there are two principal types of sound-on-film recording: variable area recording and variable density recording. In the variable area type, the "sound track" has on one side a clear or transparent area; on the other, it has an area of uniform darkness or density. The dividing line between the light and dark areas outlines the wave form of the sounds recorded. In the variable density type, the track is made up of a series of crosswise parallel fine lines of variable density.

In either type, the sounds to be photographed are "picked up" by a microphone. The microphone changes the impulses set up in the air by the sound waves into electrical impulses. These electrical impulses are, in turn, changed to light variations, and the light variations are photographed on the sound track.

One method of variable density recording uses a lamp of constant brightness whose light is transmitted to the film through a slit. This slit varies in width in direct proportion to the variations in the electric current from the microphone. This is accomplished by a light modulator known as a "light valve." In it, two strips of duralumin control the width of the slit. They are in a magnetic field and move back and forth in direct proportion to variations in



the electric current from the microphone.

In one type of variable area recording, the changing currents vary the length rather than the width of the slit through which the light shines on the film. By the use of a galvanometer and mirror, varying amounts of the length of the slit are masked, with the result that a sound track is made that is clear on one side and opaque on the other, and the variations in the amount of clear area correspond to the vibrations of the recorded sound.

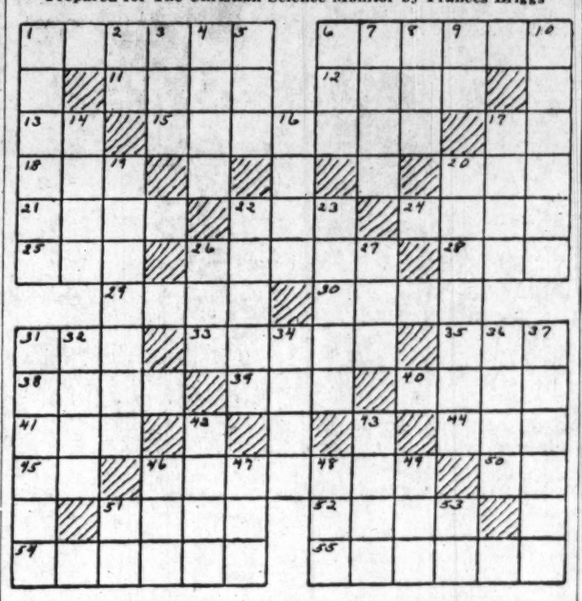
To obtain noise reduction in certain scenes, such as fond whispers, a mask is used which cuts down the width of the sound track 25 or 50 per cent of its ordinary width.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

THE day is always his who works in it with serenity and great aims.—EMERSON.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What legendary King of Britain became central figure of a great cycle of romance?
6—Edgar Wallace was what?
11—What is any of various darkish regions on Mars, regarded as areas of vegetation?
12—What is an island of the Hebrides?
13—Symbol for silver is what?
15—What is capital of Wisconsin?
17—What were initials of fourth U. S. President?
18—"They that ——— in tears shall reap in joy."
20—What large parrot is found in New Zealand?
21—What Russian river flows to sea of same name?
22—What river of England is a tributary of the Ouse?
24—Native of Kuopio is what?
25—What suffix is used to form nouns denoting office or function?
26—What Christian lawyer is mentioned in Titus 3:13?
28—Queen Victoria was born in what month?
29—Soothsayer is what?
30—The yareta is a bird, goat, or an herb —which?
31—One who professes some ism is called what?
33—Nantes, France, is on what river?
35—What tool is used by a harness maker?
38—Lot's wife became a pillar of what?
39—What do you call a capuchin monkey?
40—A pretext is what?
41—Era.
44—A jurisconsult would be learned in what?
45—What is the only indigenous raptorial bird of Hawaii?
46—What is a manufacturing city of Pennsylvania?
50—Right (abbr.).
51—What coin was current in Palestine in time of our Lord?
52—A defile is what?
54—What city was allotted out of tribe of Naphtali to the Levites (I Chron. 6:76)?
55—Who was one of sons of Helah (I Chron. 4:7)?

Down

1—What territory was sold by Russia to U. S. in 1867?
2—Symbol for thulium is what?
3—Who was second son of Noah?
4—What Russian river flows to Caspian Sea?
5—A dress lining of kharua would be of what color?
6—Where is Waukesha (abbr.)?
7—What is a piece used in chess?
8—Tavern is what?
9—What is symbol for tantalum?
10—What is the language of the gypsies?
14—What is Esmeralda's pet in Hugo's "Notre-Dame de Paris"?
16—Where is Kerman?
17—What is a city of Thuringia, Germany?
19—A head spin might be used by those who do what?
20—What was real name of Kim, Kipling hero?
22—What food and game fishes are found in the West Indies?
23—What do you call an inhabitant of Mahra?
26—What is a kind of Oriental cymbal?
27—To discern.
31—What prophet is more frequently quoted than any other?
32—What is a powdered starch from East Indies?
34—Who is Othello's ensign?
36—Would you wear, feed, or bake chapa-rajos?
37—What is name of a city of Oklahoma?
42—What part is sung by La Cieca in "La Gioconda"?
43—Small fly is what?
46—Purpose.
47—A deciare contains how many square meters?
48—How might a poet write "open"?
49—What tree is mentioned only once in Bible?
51—Millimole (abbr.).
53—Symbol for tin is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciation

Los Angeles

Little Johnny, newsboy on one of the motion picture studio lots, smiled happily when the big, important chief of construction invited him to have Christmas dinner with him at the Studio Cafe next day.

Johnny has no family and he was happy that he wouldn't have to eat alone on the big day of the year.

His face shone with cleanliness and his eyes with happiness as he kept his Christmas day appointment. Imagine his delight to find the whole construction department seated at the huge dinner table, his friend, the chief, at its head!

When the feast was finished and it was time to distribute the presents hanging on the tree, Johnny found that every gift was for him! Each worker had given whatever he could for Johnny's Christmas. Coins of every size were tied in gay little packages.

The count showed a total of $50, a fitting reward for Johnny's smiling and efficient service throughout the year.

In Lighter Vein

Not Apparent

Young Man (entering barber's shop): "I should like to have my moustache dyed."

Polite Barber: "Certainly. Did you bring it with you?"—Answers.

Ahem!

"I've had no luck with that girl. I've passed her every day for the last week—and she hasn't smiled once!"

"Some women have no sense of humor."

Now It Can Be Told

"Why does a hen cackle when she lays an egg?"

"She cackles because she's done something on which a son would never set."

Slight Error

There was a jumble sale in the village, and a villager who was helping later walked up to the organizer.

"There, I think I've done very well," he said, proudly. "I've sold everything in that room."

"Goodness!" exclaimed the organizer. "That was the cloak room!"—Kentish Mercury.

For Raid Airs?

"What's your opinion of the gas-masks?"

"Very good, indeed. They should provide rare aids in air raids!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Hm-m!

'Tis a curious fact, but a fact very old,
You can keep a fire hot by keeping it coaled!
—Cap and Gown.

Form vs. Taste

"Rastus, don't you know that it is bad form to sop up your gravy with your bread?"

"Liza, it might be bad form, but it sho' am good taste."

Just Ordinary

"There was a strange man called to see you today."

"Did he have a bill?"

"No, papa; he just had a plain, ordinary nose."

Where Would You Find—

1. Bucharest?
2. The capital of New Jersey?
3. The Laurentians?
4. The Giant's Causeway?
5. Buckingham Palace?
6. The Passion Play?
7. The Sun Bowl football game?
8. The Gobi Desert?
9. The Rappahannock?
10. Mauna Loa?

(Answers appear on this page.)

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou shalt seek them, and shalt not find them, even them that contended with thee: they that war against thee shall be as nothing, and as a thing of nought.—Isa. 41:12.

Party Fun

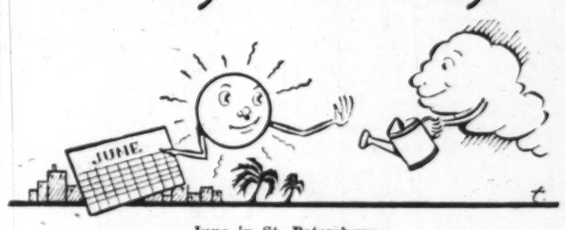
Rainbow Peanuts

A pleasant variation of the perennial favorite, the peanut hunt, may be offered as follows: The hostess prepares as many "sets" of peanuts as there are children to play, allowing seven peanuts to a set. Tie each nut with a bit of yarn or other material, using the colors of the rainbow: violet, dark blue, light blue, green, yellow, orange, and red. Hide each nut separately.

At time of playing, the object is to find a complete rainbow. If duplicates are found, they must be replaced, as they belong to other "rainbows." Samples of the materials used in preparing the peanuts may be displayed at a convenient place to aid in comparing colors.

The player who completes a rainbow first is winner.—Mrs. J. W., Springfield, Mass.

Cabbages and Kings



June in St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg, Fla., boasts that there never has been a June day in that city without some sunshine—at least according to the 30 years' records of its local weather bureau. To express derision Chinese children catch up the corners of their tunics and shake them! A Los Angeles man has brought suit against Santa Anita race track because he was barred from the grounds. He alleges the ouster "deprives him of his means of livelihood!" Busses in the Netherlands have an additional door in the roof. It makes a handy exit in the event the bus should take an unexpected bath in one of the numerous canals. Somewhere in the United States a train is either starting or ending a run every five seconds. In Australia earthworms attain a length of 11 feet!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Evidence*

By Le Pelley

STICK YOUR HEAD UP AND SEE IF THE ENEMY IS STILL THERE!
YOU STICK YOURS UP
DON'T BE AFRAID! JUST TAKE A LOOK!
WHO'S AFRAID!? YOU LOOK
I'm CAPTAIN! YOU HAVE TO GO OUT AND GET EVIDENCE WHETHER OR NOT THE ENEMY IS STILL THERE SO YOU CAN REPORT!
WELL...
SWISH
I REPORT THE ENEMY IS STILL THERE!

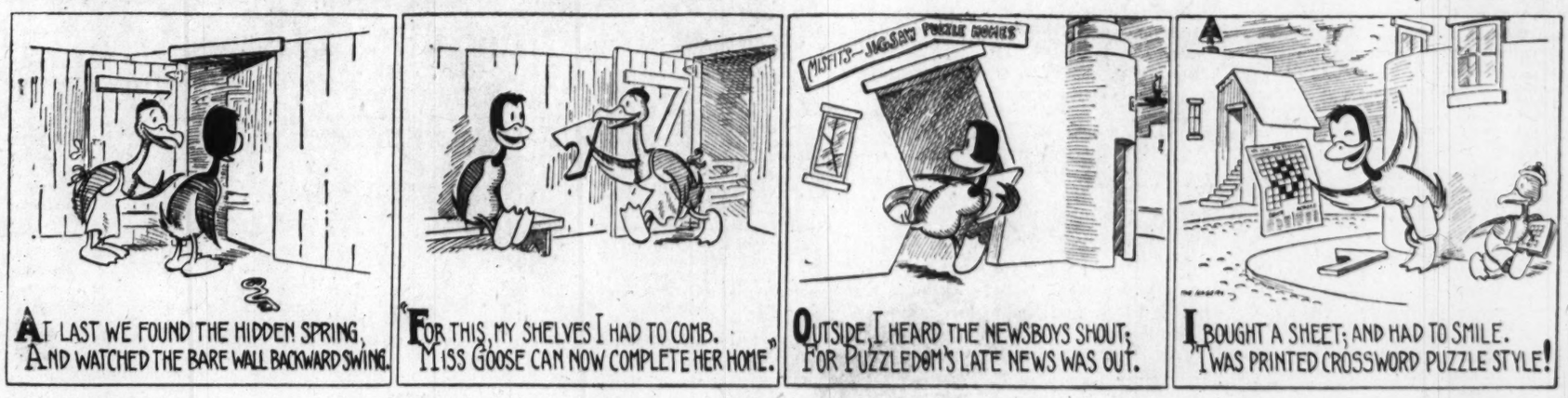
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And a Good Time Was Had by All—*

By Rodgers

I was a little late going to meet the Boss this afternoon—
And a big snowball battle had started—
First I had to find which side the Boss was on—
Then I got busy and tried to do my bit—

The Adventures of Waddles—*What Is a Full-Page Word for News?*

By The Hagers


AT LAST WE FOUND THE HIDDEN SPRING, AND WATCHED THE BARE WALL BACKWARD SWING.
"FOR THIS, MY SHELVES I HAD TO COMB. MISS GOOSE CAN NOW COMPLETE HER HOME."
MISFITS—JAG-SAW PUZZLE BOOKS
OUTSIDE, I HEARD THE NEWSBOYS SHOUT; FOR PUZZLEDOM'S LATE NEWS WAS OUT.
I BOUGHT A SHEET; AND HAD TO SMILE. 'TWAS PRINTED CROSSWORD PUZZLE STYLE!

True Greatness

Other men might speak disparagingly of small countries, those nations possessed of limited territories or restricted populations, but not Victor Hugo.

Once when Hugo was visiting Switzerland, he said, "There is no such thing as a small country. The greatness of a people is no more affected by the number of its inhabitants than the greatness of an individual is measured by his height."

Odds and Ends

The Great Sahara

The Sahara Desert, at its greatest extent, is 3,200 miles long and 1,400 miles wide—or nearly as large as the United States.

Cheaper Gas

In the short space of 15 years, petroleum technologists have made a 3-cent cut in cost of manufacturing a gallon of gasoline from crude oil, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The capital of Rumania.
2. Trenton.
3. They are mountains in the Provinces of Quebec, north of the city of Montreal.
4. This remarkable group of basaltic rocks, consisting of about 40,000 pillars, is on the north coast of County Antrim in Ireland.
5. The residence of the sovereign in London, situated at the western end of St. James's Park.
6. Oberammergau in Bavaria. It was first performed in 1634, and has been repeated every ten years with few exceptions.
7. El Paso, Texas, each New Year's Day.
8. It is in Mongolia and eastern Turkestan.
9. A river in northern Virginia emptying into Chesapeake Bay.
10. An active volcano in Hawaii; 13,675 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Story of Ten Per Cent

Jim was honest. The grocer knew that. But he noticed on this day that Jim looked at him with a steadier eye as he approached the counter. There was an air of increased self-respect about this old and frequently "trusted" customer. "Mr. Bonney," said Jim, "I don't need anything tonight. But I came in to tell you—that bill of mine—I'll be taking care of it soon. You know me, I'll do my best; maybe two or three dollars extra every week until it's paid."

Mr. Bonney was "comfortably off." His children had warm clothes; and good food, of course, he being a grocer. But his wife noticed he had a jauntier air than usual when he came home that evening. "You know those music lessons we've been talking about for Mary? She can have 'em. And we'll hardly know the difference so far as money's concerned. I always said Jim Stagg would pay up, and now he's going to; just enough each week to pay Miss Denton for the lessons."

Miss Denton managed to get along with her old piano. But, as she left her "studio" next day and marched to the music store, anyone could see that a new era was beginning in her artistic life. "I've another new pupil, Mr. Krinker," she confided to the music dealer, "and I can take that grand piano you've been trying to sell me; on the terms you mentioned, of course, with my old upright as a down payment." Mr. Krinker beamed. "And yes," he prophesied, "with a better piano you'll get more and more new pupils, and everyone will know how well you play."

Mr. Krinker produced an unprecedented blast from his automobile horn as he drove into the yard that evening. "Why didn't you come to the window, Mother, instead of staying here and growling about the noise I make?" he chaffed his wife. "Then you would see the new car I have brought you. I sold a piano today, a grand piano to Miss Denton and already Mr. Bonney is thinking of buying the old one that I am taking from her. We've needed a new car, Mother, for quite a while. Mr. Flanders at the motor-mart says some other people are beginning to buy new cars, too. But he seemed surprised I should."

Mr. Flanders next evening stood up to address the Board of Trade. "Gentlemen," he said, "business is getting better. Statistics say so. The newspapers say so. The government people say so. And now right here in this town we have evidence of improvement. I can speak for the automobile business here. It is picking up." He shot a sly, friendly glance at Mr. Krinker.

But Mr. Krinker didn't notice. He was thinking of the little music teacher, Miss Denton. And Miss Denton was at her studio late, thinking about her new piano, and her new pupil from the Bonney household, where Mr. Bonney at that moment was looking over his account books on the parlor table and thinking about Jim Stagg. Jim meanwhile was giving his little girl an extra glass of warm milk before bedtime, and thinking of what 10 per cent more can mean to a man and how good it was just to be getting out of debt.

From Philadelphia comes a report of wage increases for textile workers. The rise amounts to as much as 10 per cent and affects some thousands of workers. But the figures don't begin to tell the whole story, of course.

Mr. Garner Votes "Aye"

The twinkle in the eyes of John Nance Garner must have been bright Tuesday afternoon. Possibly as bright as on the day before when he bandied compliments with Chairman James A. Farley, at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in the absence of "The Chief," who was sojourning at Hyde Park. For on Tuesday came one of those rather rare occasions when the Vice-President "gets to vote," and on something in which he is interested, in the Senate.

The breaking of a tie vote is oftentimes an uncomfortable business, but in this instance it gave Mr. Garner an opportunity to dramatize convictions he has long felt that the New Deal Administration, as he once advised President Roosevelt, ought to "let the cattle put on a little fat."

The question was on a committee recommendation to cut $124,259 from administrative funds for the Civil Aeronautics Authority, leaving the item at $1,534,932. The C. A. A., representing the newest and most glamorous form of transportation, is popular; but Mr. Garner evidently believes that economy is even more popular. And the frosty-browed Texan has a reputation for political acumen approaching that of the President himself.

No Age Limit to Mentality

Employers who have been reluctant to hire men over a given age might ponder the statement of a former president of the California State Medical Association. "Man reaches his top mental age *after* 50," Dr. W. H. Kiger tells the American College of Surgeons, adding that research has caused abandonment of the former theory that an individual reaches the peak of his thinking powers between 40 and 50. It is interesting to find the medical fraternity no longer limiting man's reasoning ability on the ground of added years and also to note that they have put no further arbitrary boundary on mental development. Quite natural, it would seem, to expect riper years and larger lessons to unfold increasing wisdom and abilities.

Man-Power in War

M. de Kerillis, the French Deputy, has been pointing out that the war may be won not by enormous armies but by super-mechanization manipulated by comparatively small numbers of fighting men.

It would not follow—supposing him to be right—that man-power would count for less. Many of the men would simply be diverted to other equally essential occupations.

When the tragedy of war has to be faced, among the first tasks of a War Government is to make a correct estimate of the number of persons needed for each form of activity, and to exercise far-seeing care in distributing them. The popular inclination to measure strength by the number of fighting men is delusive.

At the beginning of the war, France, needing to defend its borders naturally summoned its full fighting force to the colors, exempting only men required for essential industries. Great Britain, necessarily, proceeded gradually, though it may not be generally realized that at the beginning of the war, it already had more than 1,000,000 men in the fighting services, not including overseas forces.

But fighting men are only a fraction of the real army. Germany had been making its war preparations beforehand so that every person in the country could be allotted to tasks in the national effort; in the complete organization of man-power it had a start over the Allies. But the gradualism with which Britain is absorbing men into the military services is due to the many-sidedness of war.

There must be welfare services for the troops and the workers in industry. There must be skilled thinkers to think for the nation, writers to write for it, and entertainers to entertain it. Education and other beneficent activities cannot be neglected. The manpower, the machines, and the will to victory—these three constituent elements demand equal study.

Education Liberalized

The 1939 report from 648 American colleges and universities shows an enrollment of 873,697 full-time students, a gain of 2.7 per cent over 1938. The higher education of American youth continues to be widely served, but it is perhaps even more heartening to find President Conant of Harvard asking in his annual report for even greater "liberalizing" of higher education. He recommends a broader general education particularly for professional men and a greater unification of both scholarly and educational activities in the large universities.

But progress in American education does not stop with the formal education of young men and young women. The report of the American Association for Adult Education makes that plain. Promulgating a well-founded conviction that the people of the United States are better educated and more tolerant than they were a dozen years ago, the report indicates that adult education has made a large contribution to this betterment. No small degree of stimulation to adult education has come from business employers. They have persistently encouraged education among employees, often generously paying part or all of the cost of this instruction.

Among the fruits of truly liberalized education is a deeper sense of kindliness and tolerance. And a broader one. When knowledge serves the good of all people, education realizes its richest fulfillment.

Tenants and Consumers

For several years the United States has been mildly stirred about the trend of farm tenancy. And well might it be. People have been losing their hold on the land at the rate of about 40,000 a year and falling into the tenant and sharecropper relationship which too often means shiftlessness, discouragement, and drifting.

Under these conditions, while applauding the general sentiment in the House of Representatives which has blocked heavy proposed farm parity payments and made deep cuts in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, it may be asked whether the deletion of the $25,000,000 for continuation of the farm tenancy program is true economy. This is the provision under which loans for forty years at 3 per cent are made to selected tenants to help them establish themselves as small farm owners.

Representative Dirksen of Illinois made the point against this program that it has reached only 13,328 borrowers in three years out of an enormous number of former landowners that have become dispossessed. The raising of farm prices, he implied, would enable the vastly larger number to hold their farms, and without a charge on the Treasury. But prices of the products grown in areas where ownership of farms has decreased—principally cotton, corn, and wheat—are determined ultimately by world markets, and if raising farm prices contemplates more tariffs, even an embargo would not aid them a nickel's worth.

There is a direction, however, in which tariff revision might help tenants and croppers to acquire or re-acquire farms. This is the direction taken by the Hull reciprocal trade agreements program to reduce the costs of things that farmers and other people buy. This would benefit not only all farm tenants but all consumers. The point is well taken that it would be better to help all farm tenants than only a few, but it is better to do what can be done than to do nothing at all. And it may legitimately be asked what would be done about this serious national problem by those who proposed to repeal both the farm-ownership-aid program and the Trade Agreements Act.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mr. Pagán and the Sugar Quota

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the Monitor there appeared a picture of Resident Commissioner Bolivar Pagán, captioned "Sugar Man." The caption, it seems to me, is inaccurate and subject to a wrong interpretation on the part of your readers.

Mr. Pagán is not a sugar man and never has been one. It is perfectly true, as you stated, that he has asked the President of the United States to extend the sugar quota for Puerto Rico to include an additional 500,000 tons. Such an extension is sought by all Puerto Ricans as an essential step in restoring island prosperity.

Like Mr. Santiago Iglesias who passed on while holding that office, our present Resident Commissioner is a member of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico. He has been active in all his years of public life in promoting the interests of the workingman and often his advocacy has run counter to the wishes and better interests of the "sugar men."

He is asking for a larger quota for the benefit of the thousands of field hands who have been forced into idleness because of drastic sugar harvesting restrictions. If we can get an additional 500,000 tons of sugar, we will be able to restore from 20,000 to 25,000 workers to jobs who are now dependent upon WPA pittances. We realize, of course, that an additional tonnage for Puerto Rico will be granted largely at the expense of Cuba. We regret that such is the case.

San Juan, P. R. DOMINGO P. BONETA

Shoulder to Shoulder

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You and he and I made, make, and can remake and unmake America.

You and he and I working shoulder to shoulder can again make for America the highest standard of excellence in modern civilizations, but only by observing our ethical responsibilities each to each other in their smallest and largest details.

But if you and he and I cannot or will not find a way to work together in simple decency, all that we have stood for and loved will decay and die.

I am going to try. Are you? G. E. B.

East Lynn, Mass.

War Record

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reply to some of the Reverend Charles E. Coughlin's remarks, I should like to offer the World War record of the Jews in the United States: There were about 250,000 volunteers in the American army, or more than one-third the Jewish quota on a proportional population basis, and according to service information, there were 11,000 Jews who held commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. This figure includes a Rear Admiral and a Brigadier General. The latest estimate shows that the Jews suffered between 15,000 and 16,000 casualties, including 3,500 fatalities.

Chatham, Pa. ARNOLD STRAUSS

Beginning to Make Himself Heard

S. M. O. and the War

LONDON

In many of the poorer shopping and business districts of London, usually where the lunchtime crowds are thickest, one of the busiest spots of all is the S. M. O. shop. Naturally it is in popular quest, for S. M. O.—Sausage, Mashed, and Onions—continues, war or no war, to be Number One on the luncheon list of the average Londoner of the "working class," who can, does, or has to buy his lunch. (I am not referring to "her" for the moment!)

There is a mistaken idea abroad that the Englishman of what is regarded as the lower end of the social scale lives almost exclusively on fish and chips. I lay claim to being a more reliable authority, having sausage-and-mashed as well as fish-and-chipped my way through most of London, from East Ham and Woolwich by way of Mile End and Whitechapel to Acton and Shepherd's Bush, and from the now moribund Crystal Palace, with calls at Clapham Common and the New Cut, to King's Cross and Golders Green. And even Mayfair.

No, it's sausage-mashed-onions as a favorite lunch for the wage-earner. Fish-and-chips belong more to the family table of the still less well-to-do. And, being a family delicacy, the fish-and-chips are eaten when the family is more or less together, in the evening.

Sausages, as with fish and practically all meats in wartime Britain, have gone up in price, but not so much that they are out of popular reach. It may be—I wouldn't know!—that where the poor are more plentiful and the competitive prices are keener, the suppliers add more bread and other filling to keep the succulent saveloy within price bounds. But whether or not the filling is the answer, your English sausage is almost always thicker and less raw-meaty than the American variety. As if to make up for that, the onions have retained all their vigor. And with the "mashed" — lacking America's canned milk whitening—I ask you is there any stouter cheap meal to stay the hungriest on a snappily cool day?

* * *

I am not overlooking the existence in London of the ever-popular teashop, chain-store style, which throughout urban England set the style of standardized though not unappetizing light meals. But these teashops are mainly patronized by clerks, typists, and shop assistants, most of them feminine. Nor can one in modern London—even in the blackout—miss the Milk Bar or Snack Bar version of the American quick lunch. These fit the pockets of an eat-on-the-run clientele. And there are the sandwich and delicatessen shops, some of them quite "posh" (English for elaborate, fine) and serving a wide range of cold meats, relishes, and salads. But these shops are for the better-paid business and professional men, travelers, and so on.

I am told, and to some extent my eyes have verified it, that many more Londoners now content themselves with a sandwich lunch, and wait until they go home in the evening for their more substantial meal.

It is not necessary for the clerk or shop assistant, the warehouseman or office-boy to bring his sandwiches all the way from home. Enterprising shopkeepers have thought of that one, too, and there are quite a number of cooked food emporia that pick up daily a lot of King's silver and Bank of England paper money by providing ready-made sandwiches, small meat pies, and other handy comestibles at from threepence to sixpence a copy.

* * *

Throughout London, whether in West or East End, Lambeth, or Hampstead, Edgware Road, or Kensington, the casual visitor-spectator gets an impression of there being an abundance of food.

To one rather prone, when safely at home in California, to butting in on the wife's shopping prerogative and thus maintaining somewhat precarious touch with current prices, I should say that the cost of living in wartime London is a long way from being out of hand.

I have not been in Germany during this crisis, but I have met people who have and whose word I take as reliable. And my impression is that if I could be given a special dispensation to conduct German housewives in tours of English food marts, wholesale and retail, I could shorten the duration of this "funny" war by a considerable number of months. I think I will offer my services along this line to the Minister of Something-or-Other. But, then, that would be getting into politics, wouldn't it?

LINTON ECCLES

Mirror of World Opinion

"No Nation Can Stand Alone"

Within a country, no individual, no group, and no region can stand alone and aloof and attain as high a level of material and spiritual well-being as is possible when all citizens co-operate willingly for the common good.

In exactly the same way, no nation can stand alone and aloof and achieve for itself the level of progress and prosperity which is made possible by a peaceful and mutually beneficial collaboration among nations in trade and commerce, in arts and sciences, in all the numberless ways in which fruitful international relationships have enriched the life of the whole human race.—Secretary Cordell Hull in *The American Magazine.*

"Oh, for a Lodge—"

In Kansas City if your dog barks at 2 a. m. you may be sent to jail, but haven't you often wished for a quiet bunk in jail when your dog was barking at 2 a. m.?—*Louisville (Ky.) Times.*

Let There Be Peace!

Arise, O patient mankind,
And enter now, upon this fateful day,
With all your patience, and your long enduring hope,
Into these boiling cauldrons of emotion,
These blackened pits of hate, these savage deeds of war—
Ignited by mad men of arms, by traitors and by robot followers—
To satisfy their own vainglorious ends.

Arise, O patient mankind,
Come forth from darkened caves, from land and sea,
Up from the womb of earth,
And brush aside the cobwebs of confusion,
The vain and costly skeleton of War,
With your work-worn, mighty hands.
To YOU belongs the earth;
The meek, the humble and the patient shall inherit it.

Who are the rulers to decide your fate?
They know you but as coolies, slaves and thralls
Who do the bidding of their will—
A brother is the one who stoops to help. . . .

Your hands were made to build, not to destroy,
To forge good fortune, not to do ill deeds.
Who calls upon the legions of hate
Shall be himself destroyed by them.

God said: "Thou shalt not kill."
You cannot reach the stars with swords,
Nor wipe sins clean with blood;
Another wrong does not restore a right!

Join hands, good peoples of the earth,
The ploughman and the builder, sailors of the sea;
We have no enemies, but common plagues
Of envy, greed, and bitter, deadly hate,
That spread more quickly than a pestilence.
Against these let the world unite,
And lean your shoulders strong against the wheel
Of fortune, while you chant this plea:
"Let there be Peace on earth, good will to men,
And brotherhood restored in all the world.
Amen!"

—Magny Landstad-Jensen in *Nordisk Tidende (Norwegian Times)*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

What Decides Tariff Policy?

By Tully Nettleton

During the last three weeks or more I have been attending some of the hearings of the House Ways and Means Committee on renewal of the Trade Agreements Act and reading the printed record of others. Two principal impressions have interested me as a result.

One is that a great deal of the opposition to the trade agreements and to the program is based upon apprehension of dire things that do not happen. One is reminded of the furore over shoes from Czechoslovakia, where no concession was made on the principal type in controversy and shoe imports during the year the agreement stood were less than in the preceding year. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, dealt at length with concessions which might have been made on corn, casein, or turkeys in the proposed agreement with the Argentine, which had been abandoned. A pottery spokesman feared Japan would take advantage of a concession made to Great Britain on dishes as soon as the Japanese war is over.

Doubtless many of these complaints prevent unwise tariff reductions from being made. But Manuel A. Fox, a Republican member of the Tariff Commission, described how the Trade Agreements Interdepartmental Committee brings together information from the Departments of State, Agriculture, Commerce and the Tariff Commission and goes over it with a fine tooth comb before negotiating a concession. He pointed out that studies were made on 165 commodities in connection with the agreement with Belgium, but that concessions were made on only forty-seven.

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Again, there are ways of assuring that reductions made for one country do not benefit many others. Concessions on textiles and lace in the British and Belgian agreements, for example, were limited to the higher value classifications and hence do not help Japanese imports. It is estimated that not more than 3 per cent of American imports from Japan have received the benefit of concessions given in the trade agreements.

Moreover, Mr. Fox remarked, "I am proud to say that there are many, many American industries that produce their product so efficiently that Japan and other countries even with their low wage rates are not able to compete in this market against us, nor in foreign markets."

This comes close to my second observation about the hearings. It is that for a subject which affects the welfare of every consumer in the United States, there has been remarkably little, almost nothing, said about the interest of the consumer in tariff moderation. Only an intrepid person such as Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, would occasionally advert to it, but he argued mainly that reciprocity has obtained export markets for American manufactures.

See today's editorial, "Tenants and Consumers"

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The American consumer has benefited enormously by the efficiency of American industry, a machine-aided efficiency which enables it to compete on even terms with many countries of much lower wage levels. Yet there are also American industries which because they are uneconomically situated or have monopoly advantages collect a much higher price for their commodity than that for which it might be imported.

Republican members of the committee have worded their questions often as if any importation which reduced a price in the American market were by that fact a monstrous evil. Recognizing that jobs and wages have to be provided out of sales, is there not another side of the subject to be considered?

A few more bricks on the tariff wall may mean a few more cents in each of the pay envelopes of several hundreds or thousands of employees in particular industries. But a few bricks off that tariff wall, taking a few cents off the price of some useful article, will mean savings to millions of purchasers all over the United States and will mean putting the article within reach of many who could not otherwise buy.

A reduction in cost is an addition to the purchasing power of consumers. A man's real wages are determined not alone by his wages in money but also by what the money will buy. Haven't we reached a point where this can be considered in deciding American tariff policy?

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.
—Ruskin.

I am far from condemning, in cases of extreme exigency, the assumption of absolute power in the form of a temporary dictatorship. Free nations have, in times of old, conferred such power by their own choice, as . . . necessary. . . . But its acceptance, even for a time strictly limited, can only be excused, if, like Solon or Pittacus, the dictator employs the whole power he assumes in removing the obstacles which debar the Nation from the enjoyment of freedom. A good despotism is an altogether false ideal, which practically (except as a means of some temporary purpose) becomes the most senseless and dangerous of chimeras.—"Utilitarianism, Liberty and Representative Government," by JOHN STUART MILL (1806-1873).

The law of human progress, what is it but the moral law? Just as social adjustments promote justice, just as they acknowledge the equality of right between man and man, just as they insure to each the perfect liberty which is bounded only by the equal liberty of every other, must civilization advance. Just as they fail in this, must advancing civilization come to halt and recede. Political economy and social science cannot teach any lessons that are not embraced in the simple truths that were taught to poor fishermen and Jewish peasants by one who eighteen hundred years ago was crucified—the simple truths which, beneath the warpings of selfishness and the distortions of superstition, seem to underlie every religion that has ever striven to formulate the spiritual yearnings of man.—HENRY GEORGE (1839-1897) in "Progress and Poverty."